

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS
O F
SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

By

J. VILLASANA HAGGARD

Translator of the Spanish Archives of Texas
The University of Texas

Assisted by

MALCOLM DALLAS McLEAN

Archivist, The San Jacinto Museum of History



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Mr Malcolm Dallas McLean compiled about one third of the words and phrases in sections 1 and 2, and alphabetized the abbreviations in section 3, Chapter IV. He formulated some of the rules for transcription now in use in the Archives Collections, and he transcribed and translated the first four documents in Appendix A.

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SPECIAL NOTE

The Handbook for Translators of Spanish Historical Documents is merely an experiment. It is an attempt to supply an urgent need for a tool of this nature that will make easier the arduous work of translating and transcribing Spanish historical documents. No claim of finality on any phase of the work is being advanced. On the contrary, realizing that an experiment of this nature is perfected only in actual practice, and in the hope that actual use of the Handbook will suggest constructive revision, this work is being reproduced by the planograph method rather than by printing. Consequently, in view of the great benefits that will accrue to the field of research in history, translation, and transcription, it is hoped that users of this manual will be kind enough to address any criticism or suggestion for revision directly to the author in order that such improvements as are received prior to 1945 may be incorporated in the final copy to be printed at that time.

University of Texas,

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J. Villasana Haggard

INTRODUCTION

The need for a guide in the translation of Spanish historical documents is not new. Ten years ago this need was brought forcefully to my attention when the task of translating a series of such documents was thrust upon me. Although of bilingual aptitude, and familiar, through specialized study of both English and Spanish, with the intricacies of these languages, I was terrified by the apparently unintelligible aspect of the ancient manuscripts set before me. To begin with, the handwriting was utterly unfamiliar, barely visible, and altogether uninviting. The length of the sentences, the absence of punctuation, and the involved nature of the thought made it almost impossible for me to grasp the idea in the mind of the writer. A New Chaucerian manuscript would have been as welcome. In an effort to find some tangible aid to this type of work, I searched library catalogues thoroughly. To my dismay, not one title was to be found on the subject of translating Spanish historical documents; in fact, I found nothing on the translation of any kind of historical document. It is true there were dictionaries of technical terms, provincialisms, and idioms; but nothing specific to meet my need. A search for aids to the reading of manuscripts was slightly more successful. A few items on Spanish and French paleography were available. Even these works, however, proved too indefinite to be of any practical value. From them I learned that one can easily learn to read manuscripts by reading more of them.

Books on translating now on the market make no distinction between literary and historical documents. Tolman in The Art of Translating deals with translating in general briefly and thoroughly. He fails, however, to give any definite recognition to historical documents. This and other excellent works on translating have taken the attitude that any discussion on the topic naturally includes all forms; and, consequently, they have ignored the specific subject of translating historical documents. It is true that certain general principles may be applied to any type of translation; but there are certain differences that must be taken into account. The failure to recognize the existence of these differences is the principal cause for the lack of any guide to this important phase of archival work. I have tried to make clear in this work that translating historical documents is a definite subject in

itself and separate from all other forms of translating.

Specifically, this study deals with the translation of Spanish historical documents. It is my object herein to supply translators of Spanish historical documents with such aids as may prevent needless errors. The most common errors in translating manuscripts are due to the failure of the translator to read the involved original correctly. Failure to distinguish simple letters is another source of errors.

Another primary object in the preparation of this guide is to standardize the translation and transcription of Spanish historical documents. There are certain general principles which may be observed in the rendition of accurate and readable translations. It is, of course, obviously impossible to set down any set of fast rules inasmuch as the translation of any type of document is a personal matter; that is, its value depends upon the point of view and ability of the translator. Nevertheless, the vocabulary and phraseology can safely be standardized. The form for the transcription of documents can be standardized. In fact, standardization of transcription form, which is discussed at length in this study, applies not only to Spanish historical documents but to all historical documents.

The transcription of documents assumes considerable importance when we take into consideration the fact that there are certain fragile documents which require transcription to prevent total mutilation by constant handling. Because of the localized or specialized value of certain documents that may be translated, it is often inexpedient to have such translations printed. Most depositories of documents will naturally desire to have these translations filed in transcript form. Standardization in this phase of archival work would facilitate research; and the desirability of standardization of the form of transcription throughout the country can not be over-emphasized.

This study is the result of actual translation of Spanish historical documents over a period of ten years. Having failed to find any tangible aid to the translation of documents, I commenced to take notes on various phases of the work from the first time a set of these documents was placed before me for translation. The work of collecting vocabulary and studying phraseology was slow and tedious. The work was facilitated, however, by the fact that I had access to several collections of original Spanish manuscripts and printed documents ranging in date and form

from manuscript letters written by Cortez to printed orders of the Mexican government during the war with the United States. In subject matter my source materials naturally included every type of document from personal letters written by civilians in the frontier provinces of New Spain to royal decrees written in Spain. Official documents such as communications exchanged between officers and subordinates, governors and settlers, bishops and missionaries, reports of trials, investigations, reports, diaries and other forms of records have been read and translated during the course of my work. Accounts of Indian raids, reports of reconnoitering parties, muster rolls, treasury reports, expedientes, land grants, and commercial papers are to be included among the miscellaneous matter falling within the range of my investigation. The chief source material for this study has been the collection known as the Spanish Archives of Texas in the Archives collections of The University of Texas Library. This collection consists of 205,500 pages of original Spanish manuscripts and printed documents ranging in date from 1717 to 1836. In addition to this large collection, manuscripts have been examined from the Latin-American collections of The University of Texas, some of which date from the middle of the sixteenth century. Photostatic copies of the Saltillo and the Matamoros Archives, and the immense collections of transcripts of documents from archives in Spain and Mexico at The University of Texas, have been examined. I have also examined county, church, and private collections in various parts of Texas, Louisiana, and New Mexico. Several thousand feet of microfilm copies of manuscripts from different depositories in Washington, D.C., have been made available to me for examination.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Pages
Acknowledgment.	ii
Introduction.	iv-vi
Chapter I: Theory.	1-7
Chapter II: Paleography.	8-21
Chapter III: Procedure in Translation.	22-35
Chapter IV: Special Aids	36-108
1. Standardized Expressions	36-43
a. Stock Spanish Words, with their English Equivalents.	37-41
b. Stock Spanish Phrases, with their English Equivalents.	42-43
2. Expressions with Special Meaning.	43-47
3. Abbreviations.	47-67
a. Classification of Abbreviations	47-48
b. List of Abbreviations Used in Spanish Historical Documents. . . .	48-67
4. Weights and Measures.	68-87
5. Monetary Terms.	87-108
Chapter V: Transcription.	109-122
Appendix A: Documents, Transcription, and Translation.	123-153
Appendix B: Specimens of Handwriting	154-167
Appendix C: Lists of Manuscript Alphabet, 12th 19th Centuries	168-177
Bibliography.	179-198

CHAPTER I

THEORY

An eminent scholar has asserted that translation "is not rendering the words of a foreign language into English, but it is the metamorphosis of the feeling, the life, the power, the spirit of the original." He adds: "In other words,-- and I put them in italics for their emphasis,--Translation is arousing in the English reader or hearer the identical emotions and sentiments that were aroused in him who read or heard the sentence as his native tongue."¹ This definition sets a high ideal in translation which, unfortunately, is seldom, if ever, attained. For, we ask with Postgate,² Who is to be the judge as to whether or not identical emotions and sentiments are aroused in an American reader today that were aroused in a French or Spanish reader at a distant date in the past? Nevertheless, it is an ideal worthy of the intense effort of every good translator. It is our belief that such a goal can be most closely approached when one undertakes his work with the assumption that translation is the art of rendering the idea expressed in one language into another language in an accurate and readable manner. There are, however, a thousand and one obstacles to be hurdled even in this approach to the ideal.

One must not mistake verbatim translations, paraphrases, imitations, parodies, or any other thinly veiled approximation for the serious work of translation. A verbatim version of an original cannot properly be called a translation, for a translation should be first and foremost a faithful rendition of the substance as well as the form of the original. "To translate not so much the words as their meaning, to observe not merely the obvious English idioms of syntax, but the more evasive but equally important ones of stress, word-order, and balance, and to create an atmosphere of associations in some sense akin to the atmosphere of the original."³ Nor is the transfer of meaning from one form of speech to another alone to be considered as translation. Paraphrasing an original is not transla-

¹Herbert Cushing Tolman, The Art of Translating, p. 22.

²J. P. Postgate, Translation and Translations, p. 19.

³E. Stuart Bates, Modern Translation, quoting J.M. Edmonds,

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

tion, for, although a paraphrase may be rendered in an accurate and readable manner, only part of the original idea is transferred, in that respect, a paraphrase may be said to be inaccurate. In a so-called "free" translation, the spirit of the original is carefully rendered, but no thought is given to the word. An imitation of an original goes one step farther than a paraphrase; it uses the original merely as a model. A parody may translate an original, but it is duty bound to give the original a burlesque twist. An adaptation seeks to transplant an idea rather than to translate it.

In general, one may say that, regardless of the use to be made of a translation, the basic purpose of it is to transfer the meaning of the original from one language into another so that the reader or hearer not sufficiently familiar with the language of the original may be able to understand it. In pursuance of this basic purpose, therefore, it is obvious that translations should be rendered in language contemporary with the reader or hearer; only in special cases, such as etymological studies or studies of literary form, should the language of the original be translated into language contemporary to it. Furthermore, it is well known that a translation commences to roll down the hill of obsolescence from the moment it is completed, although the process is often extremely gradual. For this reason, and with the intention of aiding the reader in understanding the original by modernizing the language, the same literary masterpiece may be translated into English at different times, as witness translations of Dante's Divine Comedy. Lack of fidelity to substance, and not necessarily lack of faithfulness to form, is the main reason for the rapid deterioration of translations.

Translations may be said to be prospective or retrospective. In a prospective translation, the translator is chiefly concerned with the reader; in a retrospective translation, attention is centered on the author. In retrospective translation, the translator serves merely as a transmitter; while in prospective translation, the translator "by a touch here, a turn there, and a twist somewhere else, makes it his care that his reader's prepossessions shall not be shocked nor his sense of probability disturbed."⁴

⁴J. P. Postgate, Ibid., pp. 18-19.

THEORY

The translator, who has often deservedly been called a traduttore, or traitor,⁵ should be thoroughly familiar with his own language and he should also be familiar with the language from which he intends to make translations. It is not necessary for him to be a "master" of both languages; in fact, one can hardly be master of his own language. Nevertheless, he should have such knowledge of the structure and idiomatic expression of both languages as would enable him to render the substance of the original in an accurate and readable manner. Strictly speaking, a translator who devotes his time to scientific work should be a scientist; the translator of philosophy should be a philosopher; poetry should be translated by a poet; history by a historian. These ideal conditions, however, are seldom attained. Naturally, the greater familiarity the translator has with his subject, the better his translation will be. Along with a knowledge of the language and subject, the translator should be familiar with conditions that obtained in the country or district at the time the original was written. Such familiarity is acquired through serious study, or, where possible, by visiting the country or district under consideration. We must note that such information is not acquired by a frivolous and superficial study of conditions or topography as is often obtained by enthusiastic young writers and translators on a brief tour of night clubs and Indian villages in South or Central America. Doubtless we are acquainted with the product of their hopeful efforts, enthusiastic in the extreme, with the enthusiasm of a sensitive plant. This type of translators would probably be greatly aided by a "traduscope."⁶

By our definition of translation, we are required to produce accurate and readable translations. Accuracy presupposes a true understanding of the meaning of the original. Readability implies rendition into language contemporary with the translator in such a manner that the reader or hearer may not be shocked by unintelligible jargon or embarrassed by awkward construction. In our attempt to simplify the definition given by Toland, we do not intend to detract from his high ideal. We are merely seeking to set our goal closer to us in an effort to approach it, for we

⁵Espasa-Calpe, Universal Ilustrada, Vol. 63, p. 509.

⁶A "traduscope" was a dictaphone into which Spanish could be spoken at one end and English heard at the other. It was the invention of Silvestre Paradox, one of Pio Baroja's heroes.

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

know that it can never be reached. The accuracy and readability of a translation are to be judged on a relative basis by the reader. The value of a translation depends upon the ability of the translator to understand the idea in the mind of the writer of the original, and his success in transferring that idea into another language. A word by word rendition is acceptable only when the meaning is not violated in any way. This type of translation, however, is seldom accurate. To emphasize, permit us to repeat: not the word or the phrase, but the idea in the mind of the writer is the important matter in translation. Prospective translators differ with this view, for they believe that occasionally the sensibilities of the reader must be safeguarded. Retrospective translators, on the other hand, adhere closely to the substance of the original rather than to the form. Obviously then, the best translation is that which finds a happy combination of these two schools of thought.

Translation may be divided into four definite types: commercial, scientific, literary, and historical. In both commercial and scientific translation, accuracy and readability are easily attained inasmuch as technical terms are well standardized. The translation of literary and historical matter, however, is a difficult task. It is seldom that one is called upon to translate "the feeling, the life, the power, and the spirit of the original," in commercial or scientific writing, although in these two types, too, accuracy and readability are the prime prerequisites. Furthermore, in these types, accuracy and readability are confined to a factual rendition of the original in a manner comprehensible to a reader whose main interest is in no way literary. In literary and historical translations, on the other hand, it is essential to retain as much of the feeling as can be grasped and rendered into another language. Literary and historical translation go hand in hand until they reach the milestone of retrospection. At this point differences of point of view commence to insure a thinly disguised separation.

Whereas literary translation, in its prospective attitude, permits, and often demands, alteration of the exact meaning of the original idea, often sacrificing the form, in cases where a literary translation finds difficulty in rendering the exact idea, a similar idea may be substituted, as in the case of poetry. Note, for instance, the

THEORY

change in the idea expressed by the following lines:

Dicen que me case yo:	They would have me wed, but I
No quiero marido, no.	Truly for no husband sigh. ⁷

The idea expressed by the word "sigh" in the translation is nowhere to be found in the original. The change is made because of the requirements of rhyme and rhythm. The translator might have avoided the idea of a sigh by using a more accurate but less poetic line: e.g. "Truly no husband desire." In its search for truth, historical translation endeavors to find exact meanings rather than embellishment of language. In this respect historical translation is more akin to scientific or commercial than to literary translation. No poetic license is permitted in the translation of historical documents. In fact, quite often, when there is doubt in the mind of the translator as to the exactness of a word, the original word or expression is retained in brackets. Such a device would be cumbersome and undesirable in a purely literary translation. One of the chief benefits of such exactness in historical translations is the preservation of the original documents; if the translation is accurate enough, there is no need for the reader to handle the original. Nevertheless, in both literary and historical translation, a serious attempt should be made to retain as much as possible of the flavor of the original.

What is "flavor of the original?" This question is puzzling, and no definite answer is readily available. The flavor is not merely the idiomatic expression, but it included also the vocabulary and phraseology peculiar to the locality or time of the original. One can as easily put his finger on the flavor of an original as one may indicate the exact place where a soul resides in a body that has a soul. In documents which have it, flavor may be found anywhere and everywhere. Many factors enter into the understanding and translation of the flavor of an original. Strict adherence to the idea expressed in it and the method of expression are absolutely necessary in order to retain the flavor of the original. In the translation of Spanish historical documents, for instance, a "free" translator would render Vuestra Excelencia, Vuestra Señoría, and vuestra merced into English with the simple pronoun you. A translator endeavoring to catch and retain

⁷Gil Vicente quoted in E. Stuart Bates, Modern Translation, p. 156.

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

the flavor of the original, on the other hand, would use a different pronoun for each of the Spanish expressions. One is not being unnecessarily meticulous in following this procedure; Spaniards used various forms of address for persons of different rank. In fact, they were so determined to have the proper form of address that they made the use of Vuestra Señoría a matter of royal decree and special ruling.⁸ Therefore, the translator who should ignore these customary forms of address would necessarily lose much of the flavor of the original. It is only by paying attention to such seemingly unimportant details that the flavor is retained. There is the common misconception that, in an effort to grasp the elusive flavor, translators should keep the long and involved structure of sentences found in Spanish historical documents. This practice not only fails in its purpose, but it succeeds in making the translation unwieldy, awkward, unbalanced, and sometimes even unintelligible.

Examples of acceptable published translations, judged by our standards, are rare. In fact, although we are familiar with most translations of Spanish historical documents published within the last decade, the only translations that we can heartily recommend as models are those printed by the Florida Historical Society in 1931, entitled Documents Relating to the Commercial Policy of Spain in the Floridas, with Incidental Reference to Louisiana, which were prepared by Professor Arthur Preston Whitaker; Professor Herbert Eugene Bolton's Anza's California Expedition, 1930, 5 volumes; and his Font's Complete Diary, A Chronicle of the Founding of San Francisco, 1931; and Professor Charles Wilson Hackett's Pichardo's Treatise on the Limits of Louisiana and Texas, 1934, 2 volumes. Brackets were seldom used in these publications. The practice of omitting brackets when publishing translations is a commendable mark of consideration for the reader.

It shall be the object of subsequent pages of this study to attempt to indicate the method of retaining at least some of the flavor of the original, and also to show how to follow our definition of translation to its ultimate conclusion in regard to Spanish historical documents. Accuracy and readability are to be our goal, and, in ap-

⁸Royal decree, September 24, 1778; special ruling, February 14, 1803. The Spanish Archives of Texas, The University of Texas.

THEORY

proaching it as closely as possible, we shall study the reading of documents, which is the first step in any kind of translation; the method of translation, which will be supplemented with a number of special aids, and the presentation of the finished product.

CHAPTER II

PALEOGRAPHY

The reading of manuscripts is obviously the most important operation in the study of documents. Whether a manuscript is to be preserved, transcribed, or translated, it must first be read in part or as a whole. The ability to read manuscripts accurately is acquired only as a result of actual experience in studying documents. In addition to experience, however, the reading of manuscripts may be facilitated by a study of the development of handwriting, and by making use of the scientific aids available for that purpose.

In a study of this nature it is not necessary to delve into the development of handwriting in great detail. Nevertheless, a brief sketch of the history of handwriting may be presented as an aid to the translator of Spanish historical documents. Familiarity with types of handwriting used in different periods of history will facilitate identification of questioned documents. Furthermore, valuable assistance in the reading of faded or poor handwriting may be obtained by using certain scientific methods and instruments devised for that purpose. The remaining portion of this chapter presents (1) a sketch of the history of Spanish handwriting, and (2) a brief exposition of various scientific aids for the reading of manuscripts.

1. Development of Spanish Handwriting.

Before the Romans invaded Spain, the aboriginal tribes of Spain spoke various Iberian dialects. They had a native form of handwriting. This Iberian hand is to be found only in archeological specimens, and particularly on coins. According to certain paleographers, the letters of the Iberian alphabet are founded on the Phoenician and archaic Greek alphabets.¹ The most outstanding characteristic of Iberian inscriptions is the lack of vowels. A study of Iberian handwriting, however, falls more properly within the field of numismatics, and, consequently, out-

¹Jesús Muñoz y Rivero, Manual de Paleografía diplomática española de los siglos XI al XVII, p. 14.

PALEOGRAPHY

side the range of this sketch.

Because of the Roman conquest of Spain, the common language of the Spanish peninsula for the first four or five centuries of the Christian era was the Roman. The Visigoths, who eventually conquered all of Spain, had attained a high degree of civilization in their prolonged contact with the Romans in Gaul. Their conversion to Catholicism helped to preserve the Latin language. Nevertheless, although these northern tribes adopted the Roman language of the Spaniards, they modified it to suit their convenience.

After the northern invaders had initiated the corruption of the Roman language, Spain was deluged with Moors from Africa. These southern invaders further hastened greater deterioration of the language. Although the Moors permitted the use of Latin, the common people soon developed a corrupt mixture of their language with the Arabic. Cultured Spaniards cultivated the Arabic language so assiduously that by the ninth century they surpassed even the Moors in its embellishment, to the utter neglect of Latin.

Spaniards that took refuge in the mountains rather than submitting to the Moorish conquest, were the preservers of the Latin-barbarian Spanish, from which modern Spanish developed. These Spaniards organized separate and independent feudal kingdoms which developed characteristic peculiarities of language. Thus it was that Castilian, Catalanian, Provençal, and other languages gradually developed. The Castilians extended their language to all the territory they conquered from the Moors. While driving the Moors before them, however, the Castilians adopted certain elements of the Arabic language left behind by the conquered. The expansion of Castilian power, therefore, extended the Castilian language, which was a mixture of Latin, barbarian, and Arabic. True Latin retreated into the churches and monasteries.² The further extension of the Castilian language, to the exclusion of others, was hastened by the efforts of Ferdinand and Isabella, by the publication of the Arte de la Lengua Castellana, written by Antonio de Lebrija, in 1492, and by the advent of the printing press, which made it possible to reproduce this and other similar books in large numbers.³ There has been very little change in the

²Estevan de Terreros y Pando, Paleografía española, pp. 1-30.

³Ibid., p. 29.

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

elements of the Castilian language from the sixteenth century to the present.

From earliest times to the eighteenth century, Spanish handwriting underwent transformations similar to those experienced by the language. As a Western type of handwriting, the modern Spanish hand developed from the script of early Rome,⁴ known as the Roman cursive, which was in use in Spain as late as the sixth century. The Visigothic hand followed the Roman cursive, and was well established by the eighth century. It lasted until the 12th century, when it was finally displaced by the Caroline miniscule. Considerable changes occurred in handwriting in the 13th century, and by a process of elimination, the itálica was eventually adopted in the 17th century for the writing of public instruments.⁵ With only personal modifications, the itálica has persisted to the present time.

During the period of Roman domination in Spain, four types of handwriting, all Roman, were used. These were:

(1) the Roman capitals, of two kinds: (a) the square, and (b) the rustic; (2) the uncials; (3) the semi-uncials; and (4) the Roman cursive. Square capitals are generally of the same height, with the exception of F and L, which generally rise higher. The angles are right angles, and the bases, tops and extremities are finished off with fine strokes and pendants such as those used in our modern copies of this type of letters.⁶ In rustic capitals the strokes are more slender, cross-strokes are short and are more or less oblique and waved, and finials are not added to them. As compared with square capitals, rustic capitals present a less finished aspect, though they are accurately shaped.⁷ Uncials are merely modifications of square capitals; they are essentially a round hand. The main vertical strokes generally rise above or fall below the line of writing.⁸ The semi-uncial, or mixed hand, developed from the uncial. It may be said to have the characteristics of both the uncial and the cursive hands. The general character is a

⁴H.G.T.Christopher, Paleography and Archives, p. 2.

⁵Edward Maunde Thompson, Handbook of Greek and Latin Paleography, pp. 184-225.

⁶Edward Maunde Thompson, Handbook of Greek and Latin Paleography, p. 184. For specimens of handwriting, see Appendix B.

⁷Agustín Millares Carlo, Paleografía española. Vol. I, p. 16.

⁸Edward Maunde Thompson, Ibid., p. 191.

PALEOGRAPHY

sloping uncial, but the letters *b* and *d* are cursive forms; the lengthening of vertical strokes indicates the influence of the cursive hand.⁹ Cursive writing was the ordinary writing of the people for the first three centuries of the Christian era. The letters are nothing more than the old Roman letters written with speed, and thus undergoing certain modifications in form, which eventually developed into the Roman miniscule hand.¹⁰

After the period of Roman domination, Spain fell to the Visigoths, who brought their handwriting with them. Their own hand, however, had been greatly modified by their prolonged contact with Roman culture in the Gauls. When they conquered Spain, they adopted the native form of handwriting, which was the Roman cursive, and modified it into the Visigothic hand which became the national form of writing in Spain, and was well established by the eighth century. The Visigothic hand was divided into three classes: (1) the majuscule, which was in turn divided into two kinds; (a) capital, and (b) uncial; (2) the miniscule; and (3) the cursive. Visigothic capitals were similar to the old Roman square capitals. The chief difference between them is the close grouping and elongation of letters in the Visigothic. Visigothic uncials are similar to Roman uncials, the greatest difference being the more slender strokes of the Visigothic. Visigothic miniscules resemble our modern italics, with the difference of the perpendicular strokes of the miniscule. Visigothic cursive closely resembles the Roman cursive of the seventh century, which it imitates in the long perpendicular strokes of most consonants, and the clearly outlined vowels.

The majuscule type of handwriting was used from the eighth to the twelfth centuries for epigraphs. The miniscule was in use during the same period for the text of codices and documents; and the cursive hand was employed mainly for documents. It should be noted that in Asturias and Leon the use of miniscule for codices predominates, while the cursive hand was employed in writing documents. In Aragon and Navarre cursive handwriting was extremely rare, and the miniscule was commonly used for books and legal documents.¹¹

When the Romans subjected the Gauls to their domination,

⁹Le Chanoine Reusens, Eléments de Paleographie, p. 13;

E. M. Thompson, Ibid., p. 197.

¹⁰E. M. Thompson, Ibid., p. 204.

¹¹Jesús Muñoz y Rivero, Ibid., p. 23.

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

they imposed upon the people their various types of handwriting. Upon the fall of the Roman empire, the Franks adopted the handwriting of the conquered race. In the hands of the Franks, however, Roman handwriting rapidly deteriorated into what is known as the Merovingian hand. By the Merovingian hand the Roman cursive was "transformed into a curiously cramped style of writing, and the letters being laterally compressed, the strokes usually slender, and the heads and tails of letters exaggerated."¹² This type of Frankish handwriting continued to deteriorate to such a degree that a reform was greatly desired. Such a reform was instituted by Charlemagne in the eighth century.

The activity of Charlemagne in the field of learning prompted a reform in handwriting, the chief medium for the propagation of literature. Under his direction, great impetus was given to the improvement of the current hand; and the chief monastic centers of Europe increased the work of their writing schools. None was more active than the monastic schools of Tours, where, under the direction of Alcuin of York, abbot of St. Martin's from 796 to 804, the exact hand later known as the Caroline miniscule was developed.

The Caroline miniscule spread rapidly beyond the boundaries of France. It was, however, slow in penetrating into Spain. The province of Catalonia, which adjoined France, was the first to adopt this form of handwriting. It was not introduced into the rest of Spain, however, until the eleventh century; and it was not generally adopted until the twelfth century. The Caroline miniscule was introduced in Spain by the monks of Cluny, first in Aragon and Navarre, and later in Leon and Castille.¹³

The chief characteristics of the Caroline miniscule are: (1) a tendency to use straight lines in all of its strokes; (2) a contrast between the main staffs, which are heavy, and its loops, and other lines, which are extremely fine; (3) even proportion; (4) absence of slant, its main staffs are at right angles to the base line; (5) large number of abbreviations; (6) absence of connections; each letter is isolated from the rest. The Caroline miniscule, also known in Spain as the French hand was used throughout Spain during most of the twelfth century and the early decades of the thirteenth century. During this period, abbreviations by suspension, by contraction, and by special symbols were

¹²E. M. Thompson, *Ibid.*, pp. 226-227.

¹³J. Muñoz y Rivero, *Ibid.*, p. 30.

PALEOGRAPHY

profusely employed.

In the thirteenth century the French hand used in Spain underwent considerable changes. The resultant modified hand has been improperly called the Gothic hand.¹⁴ This type of hand acquired long curves in place of perpendicular strokes above and below the base line, and much unnecessary ornamentation. Another type also derived from the Caroline miniscule is generally known as the Gothic miniscule. In Spain, however, these two types were known as the (1) Privilegios, or grants; and the (2) albalaes, or patents. The chief characteristic of these two types is that they made little use of abbreviations. These types were used mainly in Castile, but since the Castilian language was made the official language for documents by Alfonso X, they subsequently received wide acceptance.¹⁵ The privilegios hand is different from the French hand only in that it is somewhat more angular at the extremities of its staffs in relation to the base line, in that its perpendicular and slanting strokes terminate in curves, and in that it is loaded with useless ornamentation. The albalaes hand is no different from the privilegios hand in regard to the shape of the letters, but it is different in regard to proportion, slant, and connection. Both types make use of fewer abbreviations than does the French hand.

The handwriting types used in the thirteenth century continued in use throughout the fourteenth century. The only change in their form was the roundness acquired during this century especially in documents written after 1350. There was an increased substitution of curves for angles. The so-called privilegios hand developed into the redonda, or round, of the fifteenth century; while the albalaes developed into the cortesana, or courthand. The cortesana was crowded, entangled, and its characters were bound with knotty connections.

In the fifteenth century there were five kinds of handwriting in use throughout Spain: (1) itálica, or bastardilla, italics; (2) redonda, or round; (3) alemana, or German; (4) cortesana, or courthand; and (5) procesal, or processal. The itálica is similar to modern italics. The redonda had a uniformly heavy line; it was broad in design; and little use was made of abbreviations. The only difficulty in reading it is that words are not uniformly separated. The ale-

¹⁴J. Muñoz y Rivero, Ibid., p. 31.

¹⁵Ibid., pp. 31-32.

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

mana is different from the French hand, from which it developed, only because it was narrower, and its extremities, both upper and lower, terminated in sharp angles. This hand was employed in printing from the earliest time the printing press was used. The cortesana was different from the albalaaes chiefly because of its roundness, and its entangled aspect. The procesal was merely a corruption of the cortesana. The procesal is easily distinguished because it was stretched out on the base line, it was larger, and had more connections; it had greater irregularity in word connections.¹⁶

In the sixteenth century only three of the five types of handwriting continued to be used: (1) cortesana; (2) itálica; (3) procesal. The procesal was more extensively used than the other two types. The abuses introduced in handwriting by scribes in the use of the procesal compelled the queen to issue certain orders in the year 1503. On March 3, 1503, she issued at Alcalá a schedule of rates for scribes. It provided that scribes in councils should place thirty-five lines to a page, and fifteen words to a line. This provision was made applicable to all scribes throughout the kingdom by a decree dated June 7, 1503. The decree further ordered that the scribes use the cortesana and not the procesal. In spite of these orders, however, scribes continued to use the procesal, progressively increasing its deformities.

The decadence in handwriting experienced during the sixteenth century brought about extensive reforms in the seventeenth century. At the opening of the century, the procesal was in general use among scribes, who rapidly distorted it until they developed the type known as the procesal encadenada, or linked processal, the worst type of handwriting ever used by Spaniards. Fortunately, although professional scribes were distorting handwriting, the general public was abandoning radical innovations and adhering to the itálica, which was the chief hand of the eighteenth century, and which, with only personal exceptions, is in use today.

2. Aids for Reading Manuscripts.

Adequate light is a physical necessity in the reading of manuscripts. The kind of light and the degree of intensity that should be used by any and all readers varies with

¹⁶Ibid., p. 36.

PALEOGRAPHY

and should be adjusted to the condition of the reader's eyesight, the kind and condition of the manuscript, and the reader's reaction to natural or artificial light.

Experience and our investigation have shown that natural, or daylight--but not direct sunlight--is the most adequate illumination for the correct reading of manuscripts. Sometimes even with adequate light, however, it is often difficult to read a manuscript and it is necessary to tilt it to the angle that will give the best results. This remarkably simple expedient yields amazingly profitable results. Occasionally an apparently blank page of a document, when tilted to face the same light at the proper angle, will suddenly as if by magic, reveal a full page of legible handwriting.

When adequate natural light is not available, the use of artificial light becomes a necessity. The artificial light used should be that which most closely resembles natural light. This fact cannot be too strongly emphasized in order that the best results may be obtained in reading original documents, and in order that the life of the reader's eyesight may not be prematurely shortened. It is true that reading a white, glaring, printed page of a book is ordinarily more injurious to the eyesight than reading a time-mellowed light-absorbing page of manuscript, but the intensity with which an avid reader of manuscript is prone to focus his gaze upon difficult passages often results in extreme strain and eventual injury to eyesight. This assertion applies especially to the reading of photostatic and microfilm copies of manuscripts. Indirect lighting seems more closely to approximate natural light than direct lighting. As a general and flexible rule, it may be stated that persons with brown or black eyes require more intense light than those with blue or gray eyes.

In reading faded handwriting, it is sometimes a problem to distinguish between a manuscript that is absolutely blank and one that has some writing on it. Adequate light, either cast directly on the object or transmitted, usually reveals the answer to this problem. Transmitted light is especially helpful in reading faint lines, and water marks, provided there is no writing on the reverse side of the manuscript. Light may be transmitted by placing the manuscript against a window pane, or by placing it over a plane of clear glass with an electric light under it.

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

Deciphering letters and words, which are obscure because of the obsolete type of handwriting or because of personal characteristics of the writer, constitutes the most serious problem in the reading of manuscripts. In the solution of this problem, the comparison of letters and words within the manuscript is the readiest method. Usually, the reader can recognize a few words even in the most baffling of manuscripts. The words and letters that can be read may then be used as standards of comparison. Known letters can be placed by the side of unknown characters, mentally, or by actual transcription, to aid in identification. Likewise entire words may be similarly used. This method may be applied to Spanish historical documents of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, which are generally clearly legible, when the writer had a handwriting difficult to read.

Spanish historical documents of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries may be read by using as standards of comparison any printed facsimiles of original manuscripts and their transcription.¹⁷ In certain cases, individual letters may be identified by comparison with standards of different types of letters used in those centuries, such as the tabulated lists presented with this study.¹⁸ These lists also may be used, of course, in identifying letters for the eighteenth and nineteenth century. In using these lists as standards of comparison, allowance should be made for the differences given by different writers to letters of the same fundamental type.

Further aid in reading manuscripts may be obtained by noting individual characteristics of handwriting. One of the first peculiarities to be noted is that of size. At a glance the reader can tell whether the writer of a manuscript used large, medium, or small handwriting. Then the general slant, to the left or to the right, should be ascertained. General proportion of letters as related to one another within a word is a characteristic that often leads to identification of difficult words. The shape of each letter is, of course, the best method for reading isolated words, since letters once identified may be used as standards of comparison. Distinctive initial or final pen

¹⁷Such as those to be found in, J. Muñóz y Rivero, Manual de paleografía diplomática española; and, J. Muñóz y Rivero, Paleografía popular; and Agustín Millares Carlo, Paleografía española, Vol. II.

¹⁸See Appendix C.

PALEOGRAPHY

pressure, embellishments, abbreviation of final letters, curves, ragged lines, crossing of the "t", dotting of the "i", acute or rounded angles, are a few additional individual characteristics of handwriting that should be isolated when the reader is attempting to read accurately a difficult manuscript.

It is often advisable, for the purpose of identification through comparison to magnify handwriting. When such is the case, a good hand magnifier may be used "such as the Aplanatic Non-spherical Reading Glass magnifying eight diameters, made by Zeiss. The Albada Wide-angle Magnifier X3.5 is another very useful instrument, because with it an exceptionally large field can be surveyed simply by moving the eye. This is of great advantage in the study of manuscripts, as it makes possible the simultaneous comparison of two handwritings."¹⁹ If great magnification is desired, a binocular microscope with the low-power objective under reflected light, daylight whenever possible, should be used.²⁰

In transcribing manuscripts, it is always safer to use the original itself whenever possible. Photostatic or microfilm copies are useful only when the original is not available since there is a possibility that part of the original may be lost in photographing. Nevertheless, photography in various forms is an excellent aid in the identification of handwriting.

As a matter of fact photography, in one form or another, is rapidly becoming an indispensable factor in the accurate reading and transcription of manuscripts. Use of special illumination and light filters has been made by students of historical documents in the reproduction of manuscripts with remarkable results. In photographing manuscripts for the purpose of bringing out handwriting that is difficult to read with the naked eye or even with the aid of a hand viewer or microscope, ultra-violet rays, with adequate light and light filters are sometimes used as well as chemicals to cause fluorescence.

¹⁹R. B. Haselden, Scientific Aid for the Study of Manuscripts, p. 43.

²⁰For an excellent discussion on the use of microscopes in the identification of questioned documents, see Albert Osborne, Questioned Documents. Chapter VI.

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

Ultra-violet light for reading small portions of manuscripts may be obtained from ordinary daylight by the use of a callophane. This instrument consists merely of a folding wooden box, 9 x 7 x 1 inches when closed. The lid is hinged at one end and fitted with a glass filter transparent only to the ultra-violet rays of daylight. It is necessary only to place the manuscript in the box, and to hold the open end, opposite the hinge, against the face in such a way as to exclude all light, except that which goes through the filter. The callophane may be used in front of a window. Naturally, if a greater source of ultra-violet light is used, the callophane is more effective.²¹

Various types of sources of ultra-violet light are available which may be used profitably either with a callophane or in the making of photographic reproductions of manuscripts. One of the most common types used is the Hanovia lamp which "consists of the usual evacuated fused quartz tube with a small vessel at either end containing mercury which is in contact with metallic leads ground into the quartz and fixed in cement. ...Lamps are made to burn on 110 to 130 volts and 220-volt circuits with either alternating- or direct-current. The burner for alternating-current has two positive poles instead of one as in the case of the direct-current burner, and the fall of potential across the electrodes ranges from 160 to 170 volts."²²

Recently, Dr. L. Bendikson, who is in charge of photographic reproductions at the Henry E. Huntington Library, developed an inexpensive source of ultra-violet light. He described it as follows:

The lamp proper consists of a coil or spiral of quartz tubing. This tubing, one quarter inch in diameter and sealed at both ends, is filled, in vacuo, with a mixture of argon, helium, and mercury vapor, through which passes the electric current. Back of the quartz coil is a metal reflector and the whole is incased in a black lacquered, box-shaped lamp housing, measuring in front seven inches square, by 2 1/4 inches in depth. The front is open, but here the rims of the housing are shaped in such a fashion, that they can hold the Corning filters, that are needed to segregate the ultra-

²¹J. A. Radley and Julius Grant, Fluorescence Analysis in Ultra-violet Light, pp. 18-19.

²²Ibid., p. 16.

PALEOGRAPHY

violet from the visible rays. In the center of the housing, running from the front to the back is a tunnel, cylindrical in shape, with a diameter of 2 1/2 inches. The lens of the camera, to be used for the ultra-violet photography, protrudes into this tunnel, which acts consequently as a lens hood.²³

Great advantages are attributed to this type of lamp, such as lower cost, generation of less heat, greater actinic value of the ultra-violet radiation, which permits shorter exposure, and evenly distributed illumination.

The same investigator later developed a "Palimscope," based on the lamp just described, as a source of ultra-violet illumination for the study of palimpsests. It consists chiefly of a quartz tubing concentrated in a spiral. Provided with a handle, this source of ultra-violet light can be used as a flashlight. Its uses need not be confined to the reading of palimpsests.²⁴

Light filters are essential when photographing manuscripts under ultra-violet radiation. They are also used in photographing stains and in reading faded writing with the mercury vapor lamps used for illumination when making photostatic reproductions. The following filters are to be used with ultra-violet lamp:

1. Red Purple Ultra, No. 597. Transmits, 3,650 Å, ultra-violet freely, 4,050 Å violet, and extreme red at about 7,200 Å.

Heat Resisting Red Purple Ultra. No. 587. Transmits the same as the preceding filter, but appears somewhat darker.

Violet Ultra, No. 586. Transmits 3,650 Å ultra-violet: and in a thickness of seven mm. or greater transmits no visible red.

Red Purple Corex A, No. 986. Transmits ultra-violet at wave-lengths 3,100 Å and shorter, and absorbs most of the visible light of wave-length longer than 4,250 Å.

²³Library Journal, September 15, 1934, Vol. 59, p. 691.

²⁴L. Bendikson, "A Cycle of Ultra-violet Light Source for Various Uses", Library Journal, Jan., 1936, Vol. 61, pp. 16-17.

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

2. Hanau filter transmits ultra-violet similar to that of Corning No. 587.
3. Wratten filter No. 18A. Transmits ultra-violet similar to that of Corning Filter No. 587.²⁵

When photographing documents under ultra-violet illumination, it is often advisable to cause increased fluorescence in order to make indistinct handwriting readable. According to experiments made by R. B. Haselden, San Marino, California, anthracene ($C_{14}H_{10}$), which is perfectly harmless, when applied to paper, causes it to fluoresce strongly.²⁶ Anthracene solution is applied to the reverse side of the paper with a soft camel-hair brush. When the alcohol in the solution has evaporated, it leaves the anthracene in a crystalline solution. When the ultra-violet light is thrown upon the paper, it causes the whole leaf to fluoresce. The previously invisible ink, however, obstructs the fluorescence of the portion of the paper where it rests, thus making the handwriting visible to the photographic camera.²⁷

According to L. Bendikson, Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, California, writing obliterated by ink stains, of the same ink, may be made legible by making a photo-static print, either from the original or from a photo-static negative, of the ink-stained material through a Wratten-Wainwright G-filter, under ordinary conditions. This process usually cannot be successfully applied to manuscripts that have certain lines purposely obliterated.²⁸

The same writer further states that in the case of super-imposed corrections sometimes infra-red rays may be successfully used. By the use of infra-red radiation, it is sometimes possible to exclude the entire visible spectrum through the use of a Wratten-Wainwright infra-red filter

²⁵This information was taken from R. B. Haselden, Scientific Aids for the Study of Manuscripts, p. 40. (The filters listed under No. 1 are manufactured by the Corning Glass Company, Corning, N. Y.; No. 2, by the Hanovia Chemical & Manufacturing Company, Newark, N.J.; No. 3, by the Eastman Kodak Company).

²⁶R. B. Haselden, Ibid., pp. 64-65.

²⁷Ibid.

²⁸L. Bendikson, "Phototechnical Problems: Some Results Obtained at the Huntington Library," The Library Journal, Vol. 57, pp. 789-790. -20-

PALEOGRAPHY

Number 87, under a 500-watt Mazda flood light.²⁹

Whether manuscripts themselves are to be studied or photo-static enlargements are to be used, the work will be greatly facilitated by the use of certain measuring instruments. Such instruments are especially useful in ascertaining whether or not a series of manuscripts is in the same handwriting, a difficult task when attempted without mechanical aids. Furthermore, the use of these measuring instruments helps the student to detect certain individual characteristics of a writer, which generally aid in the identification of handwriting wherever it may be found.³⁰

Handwriting experts have studied, developed, and used precise instruments of this kind. One of the most useful of these is a four-inch rule on glass divided into 8ths, 16ths, 32nds, and 64ths of an inch. Glass rulers are of great advantage inasmuch as they can be placed directly over the handwriting to be measured. A diagonal line document measure has slightly divergent fine lines ruled on glass, measuring from 1/1000 to 120/1000 of an inch. This instrument is read, with the aid of a hand viewer or a microscope from the inside of one line of gradation to the inside of the opposite line. It is useful for the accurate measurement of pen strokes. A special ruled protractor designed for the easy and accurate measuring of the slant of handwriting consists of a glass plate which reads to one-half of a degree to right or left of vertical. The Curve-meter is an instrument³¹ on glass for the measurement of curves and turns and connections in handwriting. The test plate on glass for measuring proportions is an instrument consisting of a series of equi-distant and parallel vertical lines, with horizontal lines in the spaces between, of varying distances apart; it is graduated from 4/28 to 24/128 of an inch. It is used to show the proportions of letters and parts of letters. Various other instruments are available which may be used in reading manuscripts accurately.³²

²⁹Ibid., pp. 790-794.

³⁰Albert S. Osborn, Questioned Documents, 1929; C. Ainsworth Mitchell, Documents and their Scientific Examination, 1935; R. B. Haselden, Scientific Aids for the Study of Manuscripts, 1935.

³¹Designed by Albert S. Osborn.

³²Measuring instruments may be obtained from Mr. Albert S. Osborn, New York, N. Y., who perfected all those described here and others.

CHAPTER III

PROCEDURE IN TRANSLATION

Accuracy and readability are the foremost aims of the translator of Spanish historical documents. Any procedure that makes for a maximum of these qualities is acceptable. The procedure that we advance hereinafter is presented because it is one that has been used successfully for several years. It consists of four operations.

The first and most important operation is reading the document twice. The first reading is hurried--for meaning, not for detail; any word not immediately legible is ignored. The second reading is a careful analysis, subjecting each word not readily deciphered to adequate natural and artificial light.¹ At the same time, each unfamiliar word is noted and a satisfactory definition obtained before the translator begins to write. While reading, notice is taken of points where long sentences of involved Spanish structure may be broken without altering the meaning. The place where the Spanish sentence finally ends, being seldom marked by a period and often by no punctuation at all, is especially noted by the translator.

The second operation consists of writing a first draft translation of the whole document. Here the translator's chief problem is good sentence structure, retaining at the same time the specific idea conveyed and the flavor of the original document. The writer of Spanish official communications tends to employ a single sentence for the same purpose that a writer of English employs a paragraph, that is, to cover a single topic. Thus, one official Spanish sentence may contain numerous dependent, independent, and parenthetical clauses and often covers one or more full pages. Obviously, this structure cannot be retained literally without creating an effect of oddness never intended by the writer.

Spanish sentence structure, however, does not require changing merely because it is long. Occasionally a sentence may retain its construction with definite advantage to the translation. Perhaps in an effort to retain the elusive flavor of the original, translators sometimes attempt to

¹For a discussion of the difficulties of reading manuscripts and for aids in deciphering them, see Chapter II.

PROCEDURE IN TRANSLATION

carry over the complicated construction. In the majority of cases, not only is the flavor lost, but the translation turns out to be awkward, stilted, often inaccurate, and occasionally utterly unintelligible.

When, in the judgment of the translator, it is deemed advisable to change the construction of a long sentence, he must do so without altering the original idea. The exact points at which the original sentence may be broken up is a matter to be decided entirely by the translator, and no set rule can be followed.

A change in the position of appositive or attributive matter should be mentioned in this connection, although, strictly speaking, it is not a change in construction. It is customary in Spanish historical documents to place attributes before the noun, whereas in English they generally follow the noun. For instance, it is not uncommon to read lines like this: . . . el tenient coronel de las tropas destinadas a la frontera Don Simon de Herrera. A correct translation of this line should be: "Lieutenant Colonel Don Simon de Herrera, commander of the troops assigned to the frontier."

It is, as we have seen, impossible to set down a general rule for recasting sentences, since personal taste or preference may differ greatly on this matter. The construction of the following sentence may be changed in various ways without altering the meaning of the original:

1
Haviendoseme presentado cijilosamente una persona
3
desente de este lugar haciendome presente hallarse en pe-
ligro de perder su vida, y honor a causa de la mala versa-
cion que positivamente ha advertido en su matrimonio con el
Extranjero Jose Maria Rafael de la Trinidad de la Garza,
4 5
y por no ser publico, queriendo tomar el remdio mas propio
y cristiano me pidio justicia reservada para evitar el es-
6
candalo, y siendo un caso de necesidad, he tenido abien (no
7
hallando otro arvitrio) darle parte a V. S., para que en

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

su consecuencia si lo tubiere a bien le suplico se digne
manadarme selo conduzca al Puesto que tenga bien V. S. de
esa Provincia, para evitar una desgracia, y q para conse-
guirlo solo tirandolo muy distante de este suelo, como me
lo ha pedido la parte: o lo que V. S. halle por combeniente²

The following translation of this sentence is deemed acceptable because it closely approaches the goal of accuracy and readability. The corresponding changes are indicated by numbers.

² "A respectable ¹ person from this settlement appeared
³ secretly before me and reported that he was in danger of
losing his life and honor because of illicit relations he
has noticed positively exist between his wife and a foreign-
ner, José Mariá Rafael de la Trinidad de la Garza. ⁴ Since
⁵ it is not publicly known, and wishing to apply the most
adequate and Christian remedy, he requested me to render
judgment in private in order to avoid a scandal. ⁶ Inasmuch
as this is a case of necessity and finding no alternative,
⁷ I have seen fit to report the matter to Your Lordship. In
view thereof, if I may be permitted to do so, I beg Your
Lordship to order me to send him to any post in that province
which Your Lordship may wish in order to avoid a tragedy;
⁸ and to accomplish this [purpose], he should be sent to some
place a long distance away from this soil, as the interested

²Francisco Velasco to Nemesio Salcedo, January 25, 1808,
Spanish Archives of Texas, MS. The University of Texas.

PROCEDURE IN TRANSLATION

party has requested; or Your Lordship [may order] whatever else may be deemed advisable."

In this translation, the long sentence in Spanish has been broken up into four sentences of medium length in English. As shown by number 2, we did not open the first sentence with the same word or construction found in the original. Instead, we changed the position of the subject una persona and made an independent out of a dependent clause. The first sentence could be further divided into two separate sentences by substituting a period for the conjunction. When changing the construction, it is often necessary to leave out the conjunction as shown by numbers 4 and 6. Not always is it essential to change the construction of a dependent clause, as shown by number 5. If, in number 7, the preposition para were translated and the construction were retained, the translation would be extremely awkward. Consequently, for the sake of smoothness, the preposition was dropped and a sentence initiated. Conjunctions may be dropped or added in changing the construction. Any connective word or phrase which is added to clarify the meaning of the original, such as the inclusion of an ellipsis in the translation, however, should be enclosed in brackets.

In the third operation the translator meets the problems of meaning, choice of words, figures of speech, idioms, and untranslatable words. A true understanding of the exact meaning of the word as used in the document is essential at this stage of the translation. Not always are words used with their current meaning. It would be sheer folly to insist on translating every word with only the meaning given it in the dictionary without taking into account the special significance attributed to it by the writer of the original. For instance, in the sentence: Los habitantes siembran tabaco, maiz, y algodón. El cultivo de estos ramos se aumentará si el rey compra la semilla. The word ramos should certainly be translated "branches," according to the dictionary. Yet, according to the meaning attributed to the word in this sentence, one should certainly translate it as "crops." It is, therefore, clear that one must not only be thoroughly familiar with the meaning of the word but also with the meaning given it by the writer.

In the choice and order of words to be used in the translation, one must exercise painstaking care. The

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

greatest difficulty lies in the selection of the closest correspondents. Only too often one encounters words in the original which have only an approximate correspondent in English; some have no correspondent whatever. The problems of non-correspondence, imperfect correspondence, and illusory correspondence are ably discussed by Postgate,³ who uses in his illustration the figures of Schopenhauer ("Porergera und Poralipomens," Kap. 25), which are also adopted by Tolman (The Art of Translating). In Schopenhauer's figures, words are represented by circles with the same area, which may be concentrically superposed over each other; words coinciding in meaning only in part may be shown by intersecting circles; terms whose meanings have nothing in common, as circles that lie wholly outside each other.⁴ Certain words in Spanish original documents have no equivalent, even in a remote way, in English. These words should be retained in their original form, unless the translator can coin new English terms for them. In cases where any doubt as to the degree of correspondence of words exists, the original should be placed in brackets next to its translation.

The order of words should be rearranged if necessary to retain the emphasis of the original. It is an error slavishly to follow the word order of the original where such procedure does violence to the stress placed upon the thought by the writer. One must keep in mind, too, the fact that there are differences in national modes of accentuation.⁵ The order of words may be changed in any way deemed necessary to express the idea in English except in cases where the goal of accuracy would be most closely approached by retaining the peculiar construction of the writer, as in letters written by uneducated persons, who could barely read and write. One should not construe readability to mean the translation of every word exactly as written in the original and in the same order. Readability is a term applied to the smoothness of style in translation.

Figures of speech should be retained whenever possible. It is true that metaphors or similes which are adequate in one language are sometimes unbearable in another. In such cases, then, it may be necessary to change the figure. This type of obstacle, however, occurs but rarely in Spanish

³J. P. Postgate, Translation and Translations, pp. 38-46.

⁴Ibid., p. 41.

⁵Herbert Cushing Tolman, The Art of Translating, pp. 55-61.

PROCEDURE IN TRANSLATION

historical documents, which are usually official in character.

Idioms occur frequently. The frequency of their occurrence progresses as one descends the scale of military, civil, or religious rank. Sergeants, corporals, and privates make more extensive use of idioms than do commissioned officers. Likewise, ranchmen and farmers generally use more idioms than merchants or civilian officers; and parish priests make more use of them than bishops. The translation of idioms involves extremely vexing problems. Three questions are asked by the translator: Should an idiom be translated by a corresponding idiom? Should the words of the idiom be translated as given? Should the idea alone be translated? If the words of the idiom alone are given, the resulting translation will probably be meaningless. For instance, the Spanish idiom, Aquí hay gato encerrado, if translated literally, would be "Here there is a cat locked in." If the same idiom is translated by a corresponding idiom, "There is a nigger in the woodpile," the flavor of the original may be altogether lost. In this case, which is a good example of the type under consideration, whereas the Spanish idiom is universal, the corresponding English idiom has a regional value. The expression, "There is a nigger in the woodpile," is chiefly Southern; and there is no assurance that it was used contemporaneously with the Spanish idiom. If the idea alone is translated, the flavor of the original is altogether lost. The translator may decide for himself which of these three methods, or any other, he will use in translating idioms.

It is preferable in the translation of idioms to make use of a combination of those mentioned above. Idioms should be divided into two general classes: universal and provincial. Whenever an idiom is known to be universal, or when it is so obvious that the average reader can arrive at the correct translation without assistance, the corresponding idiom should be given; e.g., De pies a cabeza, "From head to foot." In this idiom, as in many others of this class, the idea is expressed differently since the survey commences with the feet and ends with the head. In the English idiom, the survey commences with the head and ends with the feet. Nevertheless, neither in Spanish nor in English are these idioms local; and they are generally acknowledged to be correspondents of each other. In the translation of provincial idioms, on the other hand, it is more accurate not to give a corresponding idiom; it is advisable, instead, to translate the words of the original,

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

enclosing them in quotation marks, and to give a corresponding idiom as a footnote. In the translation of the idiom, aquí hay gato encerrado, therefore, we should render "Here there is a cat locked in."¹ As a footnote, we should then supply:¹ Cf. "There is a nigger in the woodpile."

In the fourth operation, the translator should set aside the original and work on the translation itself for smoothness of expression and readability. The exact meaning of the original should by this time be clearly established, and any change in construction or phraseology should be such that the meaning is in no way impaired. Books containing synonyms, antonyms, idioms, as well as other aids may be profitably employed in rendering a smoothly readable final copy. Extreme care, however, should be exercised in the use of synonyms when translating historical documents which are to be used as primary sources; it is often advisable to retain the same correspondent unless the original itself makes use of synonyms. It is true that this procedure often results in a monotonous version, particularly in the translation of diaries, journals, and itemized reports, but it insures accuracy. In translations which are edited for publication, on the other hand, it is essential to make use of synonyms as well as any other device that will insure smooth translation, and brackets should seldom be used.

In summarizing the foregoing remarks on the procedure of translation, then, it may be stated that this method, which has proved its merit through constant use for a period of several years, consists of four operations:

1. Reading the document twice.
2. Making a first draft translation.
3. Checking each word of the translations with its correspondent in the original.
4. Putting the document aside, and working on the translation to achieve smoothness of style.

Hereinafter a sample of the application of this procedure is presented. Only two paragraphs have been taken from a long document as these seem to furnish a brief and adequate model.

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

Transcription:

El punto de Abasto de las tropas de esta Prov.^a es de tal consideracion que hallo de mi deber hablarle a V. S. en el particular para que se sirva emplear sus asertadas providencias Agotados todos los recursos de esta Prov.^a y la de Coahuila que son de mi cargo apenas tendre viveres para dos meses pero sin mulas ni Carros en que conducir a sus destinos y no dudo que con motivo de la mortandad de mulas q.^e han experimentado los Arrieros conductores de Arinas se retraigan a entrar enadelante a este remoto pais.

Dexar a la casualidad este ramo tan necesario a la existencia de las tropas no puede ser, y no hallo otro adbitrio que ocurrir a la Superior autoridad de V. S. que es la q.^e solo puede vencer unas dificultades que me cuestan los mayores desbelos, y ocupan una gran parte del tpõ. no consiguiendo este bien servido el ramo en el que apesar de mi eficacia a havido partida que ha carecido algun tpõ. de racion por falta de recuas y dificultades de los Caminos.

Second Operation: Making a first draft translation.

The first point where the long opening Spanish sentence may be broken lies between the words providencias and Agotados; a period may well be placed there. Therefore, this sentence is tentatively translated:

"The matter of provisions for the auxiliary troops of this province is of such importance that I find it my duty to speak to Your Lordship about it in order that {Your Lordship, may issue your wise measures {thereon,}."

The next complete sentence may easily end with the word destinos. The conjunction y is, therefore, eliminated and a period put in its place. Then this sentence is translated, "Inasmuch as all the resources of this province and of Coahuila, which are under my care, are exhausted, I will hardly have supplies for two months, but no mules or wagons on which to transport them to their destination."

The last sentence in this paragraph is translated: "I have no doubt that, because of the mortality of mules that has been experienced by the muleteers, flour transporters, they will refrain in the future from entering this remote country."

PROCEDURE IN TRANSLATION

The first sentence of the second paragraph is readily selected by substituting a period for the conjunction y. "To leave to chance this branch, which is so necessary to the existence of the troops, cannot be."

Continuing to read the original, a break in the thought is noted between the words tpō. and no; and, therefore, a period is placed at that point. One now wonders if the first sentence in this paragraph should have been extended to this point. One reasons, however, that a short sentence in this case is more emphatic because it translates the feeling expressed by the original. In place of the connective y, which was eliminated upon translating the first sentence, the connective "Consequently" is placed, as it is believed this word conveys the idea of result expressed by the original. Thus this sentence is translated: "Consequently, I find no other alternative than to appeal to your superior office which alone can overcome difficulties that cost me the greatest loss of sleep and occupy a great part of my time."

The final sentence is now translated: "I have not succeeded in keeping this branch of the service, well supplied; despite my diligence there have been parties which have been without rations for a time because of the lack of mule trains and the difficulties of the roads."

Third Operation: Check each word or phrase in the translation with its correspondent in the original.

In this operation, the process is reversed and the word or phrase of the translation is compared with its correspondent in the original.

Upon comparing the first phrase: "The matter of provisions..." with its correspondent in the original, El punto de abastos, it is found that the word "provisions" is not an exact correspondent of abastos. Close examination of the term abastos discloses the fact that it is derived from the Latin bastus, sufficient, and the Greek bastadso, to transport. It is seen, therefore, that, according to its roots, the term abastos should convey a combination of the ideas of sufficiency and transporting. Consequently, the word "provisions" is changed to the phrase "supplying provisions."

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

Continuing with this comparison, no difficulty is encountered until the expression "... to speak to Your Lordship about it..." is reached. The pronoun "it" here stands for el particular; but this version does not indicate accurate translation. Therefore, "it" is changed to "the matter."

The next obstacle worthy of attention is the translation of "may issue" for se sirva emplear. It is true that emplear means "to employ" and not "to issue," but in English one "issues" and not "employs" a measure or an order. The addition of the term "thereon" in brackets completes the idea of the original in the translation.

In using the adjective "wise" to translate asertadas the subtle flattery implied in the original has been borne in mind; the terms "adequate," "proper," or "well-directed" would be an approximate but not so accurate a translation.

No difficulty worth noting is encountered until the noun "office," in the second paragraph, which translates the term autoridad is reached. Unquestionably, there is an apparent discrepancy here, for "office" and autoridad cannot be said to have the same meaning, according to definitions given by dictionaries. The term "office," is retained however, because, according to the context of the original, in this case "office" and autoridad have a corresponding meaning.

The next expression that arouses suspicion is "loss of sleep," which is given for desvelos. The verb desvelar, from which the noun desvelo is derived, means "to stay awake," but, in this case, it is difficult to find a useful word to substitute for the cumbersome phrase "to stay awake." Of course, "sleeplessness," or "wakefulness," both awkward, could perhaps be employed; but in such a case the adverb "greatest" would have to be changed to "much." If the adverb is thus changed an additional inaccuracy will be given, for the force of los mayores would be lost by substituting for it mucho, or "much." Therefore, a phrase that will retain the force and meaning of the original, "loss of sleep," is adopted.

As one continues with the examination of each word of the translation and its correspondent in the original, no further trouble is encountered. Therefore, the original is

PROCEDURE IN TRANSLATION

put away and the fourth and final operation of this procedure is undertaken.

Fourth Operation: Working on readability.

The translation has now reached the following form:

"The matter of supplying provisions for the auxiliary troops of this province is of such importance that I find it my duty to speak to Your Lordship about the matter in order that [Your Lordship] may issue your wise measures [thereon]... Inasmuch as all the resources of this province and of Coahuila, which are under my care, are exhausted, I will barely have supplies for two months, but no mules or wagons on which to transport them to their destination. I have no doubt that, because of the mortality of mules experienced by the muleteers, flour transporters, they will refrain in the future from entering this remote country.

"To leave to chance this branch, which is so necessary to the existence of the troops, cannot be. Consequently, I find no other alternative than to appeal to your superior office, which alone can overcome difficulties that cost me the greatest loss of sleep and occupy a great part of my time. I have not succeeded in keeping this branch [of the royal service] well supplied; despite my diligence, there have been parties which have been without rations for a time because of the lack of mule trains and the difficulties of the roads."

In the first sentence, although the word "find" is the exact correspondent for hallo, it does not seem to fit into the thought of the sentence. The expressions, "I find it necessary," and "I deem it my duty," are well known, therefore, the definition of both verbs "to find," and "to deem" is examined in an unabridged dictionary of the English language. After comparing definitions, the conclusion is reached that "deem" is more accurate and more readable in this case.

Further on, the expression "about the matter" is encountered, and the fact is at once noted that "the matter" was used to initiate the sentence. In order to avoid the repetition, therefore, the word "matter" is changed to "duty" in the first instance.

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

In the second sentence a weak reference is noted in the antecedent of the clause "which are under my care." Since it is obvious that it is the provinces and not the resources which are under the writer's care, "the province of" is added in brackets to indicate the proper reference.

In this sentence also an elliptical construction is noted after the conjunction "but." The words "I will have" might be supplied in brackets, but, in this case, the construction is stronger with the ellipsis, and the meaning of the original is not altered. Therefore, the ellipsis is retained.

The third sentence is smooth enough and any change might violate the idea of the original. Nevertheless, the appositive "flour transporters" at first glance gives the reader the impression of the beginning of a series. The reader is unconsciously compelled to read the appositive and the principal noun, "the muleteers" twice. This effort on the part of the reader indicates a need for revision. Therefore, the connective "or" is inserted in brackets; and, as a person who engaged in transporting supplies at the time the original was written was known as a "freighter," the term "freighter" is substituted for "transporter."

The first sentence in the second paragraph is clear and emphatic, except for the word "branch." As we know, however, that the writer is discussing the duty of furnishing supplies to the troops, and that this duty is performed by the quartermaster's department, which was a branch of the royal service, we add in brackets, "of the royal service." This addition aids in understanding the full meaning of the word "branch," as used in this document. This device is used again in the third sentence.

The last sentence reads smoothly to the end of the first clause. As soon as we pass the semicolon, however, an undefinable vagueness clouds our perception. Changing a word or two would hardly improve the style. Therefore, we recast the remainder of the sentence until we get the following clause: "... there have been parties which, despite my diligence have been without rations for a time because of the lack of mule trains and the difficulties of the roads."

Now that the four operations of this procedure have been

PROCEDURE IN TRANSLATION

examined, the following finished translation is presented:

"The duty of supplying provisions for the auxiliary troops of this province is of such importance that I deem it my duty to speak to Your Lordship about the matter in order that Your Lordship may issue your wise measures {thereon}. Inasmuch as all the resources of this province and of {the province of} Coahuila, which are under my care, are exhausted, I will barely have supplies for two months, but no mules or wagons on which to transport them to their destination. I have no doubt that, because of the mortality of mules experienced by the muleteers, {or} flour freighters, they will refrain in the future from entering this remote country.

"To leave to chance this branch {of the royal service}, which is so necessary to the existence of the troops, cannot be. Consequently, I find no other alternative than to appeal to your superior office, which alone can overcome difficulties that cost me the greatest loss of sleep and occupy a great part of my time. I have not succeeded in keeping this branch {of the royal service} well supplied; there have been parties which, despite my diligence, have been without rations for a time because of the lack of mule trains and the difficulties of the roads."

CHAPTER IV

SPECIAL AIDS

In this chapter are listed several groups of special aids which may lead the student to shortcuts in working out his translation.

1. Standardized expressions. In translating Spanish historical documents there are a number of words, phrases, and expressions which occur so frequently that it is desirable to establish a standard way of translating them. For instance, if the translator encounters the words dicho, susodicho, citado, referido, and mencionado in a document, about half way down the page he may find that he has translated them all with the same English word ("said," for example). On the other hand, he may discover that the first time he came to the word susodicho he translated it as "said" the next time as "aforesaid" or "above-mentioned," and so on. Hence it is desirable to work out some system whereby the translator may endeavor to standardize his work and at the same time not dilute the language of the Spanish author. The most common of these stock words, phrases, and expressions have been listed below, with a suggested standardized translation for each. The reader will note that in many cases the same form of the word has been retained in English. This is because usage has brought these terms into English dictionaries, and consequently there is no need for the student to attempt a periphrastic translation when the word is already defined for him in English. By using these terms the translator can accomplish a great deal toward retaining the flavor of the original. It is to be understood, of course, that these terms need not necessarily be restricted to the one word or phrase given, for the same Spanish expression may have a variety of meanings, depending upon what the context calls for, but the subjoined lists may be helpful under ordinary conditions. Furthermore, the reader should bear in mind the facts that these lists are merely suggestive, that they are not all-inclusive, and that they may and should be greatly expanded.

SPECIAL AIDS

a. Stock Spanish Words, With Their English Equivalents

Spanish -- English

Spanish -- English

A

abacá -- abacá
acequia -- acequia
acuerdo -- opinion
adiós -- adios
adobe -- adobe
agraciado -- grantee
aguacate -- aguacate
aguador -- aguador
aguamiel -- aguamiel
aguardiente -- aguardiente
alameda -- alameda
álamo -- alamo
albino -- albino
alcalde -- alcalde
alcaldía -- alcaldia
alcana -- alcanna
alcatraz -- albatross
alcázar -- alcazar
aldeano -- villager
alfalfa -- alfalfa
alforja -- alforja
algarroba -- algarroba
alguacil -- alguacil
almud -- almud
alpaca -- alpaca
altos -- promontories
amole -- amole
anaconda -- anaconda
anchoa, anchova -- anchovy
antecedente -- foregoing
añil -- anil
aparejo -- aparejo
araucaria -- araucaria
armada -- armada
armadillo -- armadillo
arrastre -- arrastre
arriero -- arriero
arroba -- arroba
arroyo -- arroyo

atabal -- atabal
atole -- atole
audiencia -- audiencia
auto -- writ
aviso -- aviso
ayuntamiento -- ayuntamiento
azotea -- azotea

B

bacalao -- bacalao
balboa -- balboa
balsa -- balsa
banana -- banana
bando -- proclamation
barricada -- barricade
barrio -- barrio
bastonada -- bastinado
belduque -- belduque
blanquillo -- blanquillo
bolero -- bolero
bolívar -- bolivar
bolo -- bolo
bonanza -- bonanza
brocado -- brocade
búfalo -- buffalo
burro -- burro

C

caballa -- cavalla
caballada -- caballada
cabildo -- cabildo
cacao -- cacao
cacique -- cacique
caimán -- cayman
calabacilla -- calabazilla
calabozo -- calaboose
caliche -- caliche
camarilla -- camarilla
caníbal -- cannibal
canoa -- canoe
cantina -- cantina

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

cañada -- cañada
 cañón -- cañon
 capitancillo -- subchief
 capibara -- capybara
 capote -- capote
 carpeta -- carpeta
 carreta -- carreta
 carrizo -- carrizo
 carromata -- carromata
 casabe -- cassava
 cascarilla -- cascarilla
 cascarón -- cascaron
 cebadilla -- sabadilla
 cedilla -- cedilla
 cédula -- cedula
 centavo -- centavo
 céntimo -- centimo
 cibolo -- bison
 cincha -- cinch
 citado -- cited
 coca -- coca
 cocobolo -- cocobolo
 cochinilla -- cochineal
 cogón -- cogan
 colibrí -- colibri
 comandante -- commandant
 cóndor -- condor
 conquistador -- conquistador
 contrahierba -- contrayerva
 copaiba -- copaiba
 copal -- copal
 coquina -- coquina
 cordillera -- cordillera
 córdoba -- cordoba
 corral -- corral
 corregidor -- corregidor
 Cortes -- Cortes
 coyote -- coyote
 coyotillo -- coyotillo
 criollo -- creole
 cuaderno -- cuaderno
 cuadrilla -- cuadrilla
 cuadrillero -- cuadrillero
 cuarterón -- quadroon
 cuartilla -- cuartilla

cuartillo -- cuartillo
 cuatralbo -- with stocking
 feet

CH

chamiza -- chamiso
 chamizal -- chamisal
 chapapote -- chapapote
 chaparral -- chaparral
 chaparreras -- chaps
 chapote -- chapote
 chicalote -- chicalote
 chicle -- chicle
 chilacayote -- chilacayote
 chile -- chili
 chinchilla -- chinchilla
 chocolate -- chocolate
 chufa -- chufa

D

dicho -- said
 diligencias -- proceedings
 doblón -- doblon
 don, doña -- don, doña
 dueña -- dueña

E

ejido -- ejido
 embargo -- embargo
 encina -- encina
 encomendero -- encomendero
 encomienda -- encomienda
 enchilada -- enchilada
 enmendado -- corrected
 enunciado -- stated
 escribano -- escribano
 escribiente -- escribiente
 escritura -- instrument
 eslabón -- eslabón
 esparto -- esparto
 expediente -- expediente
 expresado -- before-mentioned

F

fandango -- fandango
 fiesta -- fiesta
 filibustero -- filibuster
 finca -- finca
 fiscal -- fiscal

SPECIAL AIDS

flotilla -- flotilla

frijol -- frijol

G

gachupín -- gachupín

galeón -- galleon

gandul -- brave

gaucho -- Gaucho

gracioso -- gracioso

grama -- grama

granadilla -- granadilla

gringo -- gringo

guaco -- guaco

guácharo -- guacharo

guanaco -- guanaco

guano -- guano

guayaba -- guava

guerrilla -- guerrilla

H

habilitación -- paymaster's
bureau

habilitado -- paymaster

habitante -- inhabitant

hacendado -- hacendado

hacienda -- hacienda

henequén -- henequen

huracán -- hurricane

I

iguana -- iguana

indigo -- indigo

infrascrito -- undersigned

instancia -- petition

interino -- acting

J

jabalí -- javelina

jalapa -- jalap

jornada -- jornada

jurisdicción -- jurisdiction

juzgado -- court

L

lagarto -- aligator

laguna -- lagoon

lazo -- lasso

licenciado -- licentiate

lila -- lilac

lobo -- lobo

loco -- loco

lugar -- village

M

madroño -- madroño

maguey -- maguey

mamey -- mamey

manada -- manada

mango -- mango

manta -- manta

mantilla -- mantilla

mascabado -- muscovado

matador -- matador

mayordomo -- majordomo

melocotón -- melocoton

mentionado -- above-mentioned

merino -- merino

mescal -- mescal

mestizo -- mestizo

metate -- metate

mezquite -- mesquite

milpa -- milpa

mojonera -- marker

morador -- dweller

morro -- morro

mosquito -- mosquito

mulato -- mulatto

N

nominado -- named

nopal -- nopal

O

ocelote -- ocelot

ocote -- ocote

oficio -- official letter

olla -- olla

P

padre -- padre

paisano -- civilian

pampa -- pampas

pámpano -- pompano

pampero -- pampero

panada -- panada

panetela -- panetela

panocha -- panocha

papaya -- papaya

paraaje -- place

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

páramo -- paramo
 parcialidad -- tribe
 patata -- potato
 patio -- patio
 pecadillo -- peccadillo
 pedregal -- pedregal
 peón -- peon
 petate -- petate
 peyote -- peyote
 picador -- picador
 picaresco-- picaresque
 picarón -- picaroon
 pilón -- pilon
 piloncillo -- piloncillo
 pimienta -- pimenta
 pimienta -- pimienta
 pinole -- pinole
 pinto -- pinto
 piña -- piña
 piñón -- piñon
 piragua -- piragua
 platina -- platina
 plaza -- plaza
 poblador -- settler
 poncho -- poncho
 posole -- posole
 presbítero -- presbyter
 presidio -- presidio
 pronunciamiento -- pronuncia-
 mento

pulque -- pulque
 puna -- puna

Q

quebracho -- quebracho
 quetzal -- quetzal
 quina -- quinine
 quincenario -- fortnightly
 quintal -- quintal

R

ranchería -- rancheria
 rancharo -- rancher
 rancho -- ranch
 rayado -- marked through
 reata -- lariat

rebozo -- rebozo
 referido -- afore-mentioned
 regidor -- regidor
 remonta, remuda -- remuda
 renegado -- renegade
 reo -- defendant
 repartimiento -- repartimiento
 residencia -- residencia
 retoño -- ratoon
 ría -- ria
 róbalo -- robalo
 rodeo -- rodeo

S

salina -- salina
 sarape, zarape -- serape
 sargazo -- sargasso
 seguidilla -- seguidilla
 señalado -- indicated
 señor, señora, señorita--
señor, señora, señorita
 sierra -- sierra
 siesta -- siesta
 silo -- silo
 síndico -- síndico
 solano -- solano
 sucre -- sucre
 susodicho -- aforesaid

T

tabaco -- tobacco
 tachado -- crossed out
 tamal -- tamale
 tamarindo -- tamarind
 tango -- tango
 tapadera -- tapadera
 tapioca -- tapioca
 tarántula -- tarantula
 tasajo -- tasajo
 temblor -- temblor
 tendejón -- tendejón
 teocalí -- teocalli
 tequila -- tequila
 tilde -- tilde
 tomate -- tomato
 toreador -- toreador

SPECIAL AIDS

tornado -- tornado
tortilla -- tortilla
tostón -- toston

V

vainilla -- vanilla
vale -- valid
vecindad -- community
vecino -- resident
vega -- vega
vellón -- vellon

vicuña -- vicuña
víveres -- provisions
vizcacha -- viscacha

Y

yuca -- yucca

Z

zapote -- sapota
zapotillo -- sapodilla
zarzaparrilla -- sarsaparilla

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

b. Stock Spanish Phrases, With Their English Equivalents

asistencia, de -- attest (con los testigos de asistencia, con quienes actúo a falta de escribano que no le hay como previene el derecho -- with attendant witnesses, with whom I am acting in the absence of a notary, for there is none as prescribed by law)

auto de fe -- auto-de-fe

bienes de comunidad -- community property

Cabildo, Justicia y Regimiento -- Municipal Corporation

capitán de indios -- Indian chief

cáscara sagrada -- cascara sagrada

citado, ya -- above-cited

como dicho es -- as aforesaid

compañía volante -- mobile company

cordillera, por -- by relays

correo ordinario -- regular mail

cuenta a medias -- joint account

día clásico y festivo -- customary holiday (días fecha --days from date; días vista -- days from sight)

diario de novedades -- diary of events

ejercicios y evoluciones -- drills and maneuvers

en el exterior -- abroad (en reales -- in cash; en este papel común por no haberlo de ningún sello -- on this ordinary paper, for no stamped paper is available; en vista de ello -- in view thereof)

entre renglones -- interlined

escribano de Su Majestad -- royal notary

fe, de que doy -- in witness whereof I certify

firma, lo -- I affix my signature hereon

ganado caballar -- horses (ganado de cerda -- hogs; ganado de pelo -- goats; ganado mayor -- ganado mayor [horses, mules, asses, cows, oxen]; ganado menor -- ganado menor [sheep and goats]; ganado merino, ganado ovejuno -- sheep)

indio de armas -- warrior

junta de guerra -- council of war

libro de asiento -- register (libro de gobierno -- administration book)

notas de medidas -- field notes

ocho días -- week

olla podrida -- olla podrida

SPECIAL AIDS

orden de pago -- disbursement voucher
palo blanco -- palo blanco (palo verde -- paloverde)
para que conste -- in witness thereof (para su inteligencia -- for your information)
partida que reconoce -- reconnoitering party
pasa a enfrente, pase a la vuelta -- carried forward
por la de enfrente -- brought forward
Provincias Internas -- Interior Provinces
próximo pasado -- last (month, year)
quince días -- fortnight
Río Bravo, Río Bravo del Norte, Río de las Palmas, Río del Norte -- Río Grande
seguro servidor -- faithful servant
sin novedad -- without unusual incident
vale, no -- void
valija de adentro -- mail from the interior
visita general -- general visitation
visto bueno -- approval

2. Expressions with special meanings. In addition to the standardized words, phrases, and expressions listed above, there are a number of words and expressions which have been found in the context of certain documents to call for special meaning not usually given in dictionaries. Furthermore, some of these expressions are not defined at all in the standard Spanish dictionaries. The list is given below:

abrevadero -- watering place for cattle
acomodar medicinas -- to compound medicines
acta de juramento -- oath of allegiance
agregado -- new settler
agua celeste, agua pluvial -- rain water
agua profuente -- running water
agua viva -- spring water {flowing}
agua diurna -- water flowing during the day only
agua nocturna -- water flowing during the night only
agua perenne -- water that flows day and night unceasingly
agua, real de -- real of water {running through a pipe .
the size of a real,
aguaje -- waterhole
ahí te estás -- child of a no te entiendo and an Indian woman
aisladero -- chute for animals to reach a river; a narrow, highwalled passageway or similar device for holding or restraining animals

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

albarrazado -- child of a gíbaro and an Indian woman
 abortantes -- branches of a candlestick
 alcavata -- hook, hinge shaped like a hook
 alférez -- army officer with approximately the rank of
 a second lieutenant
 andullo -- tobacco twist
 arrancar -- to run away
 baldío -- unclaimed
 balia -- raft
 bayeta -- baize
 bayeta de Castilla -- Castilian baize
 bayeta de Alconcher -- Colchester baize
 bayeta fajuela -- Lancashire baize
 bayeta minguina -- long baize
 bayeta del sur, bayeta de cien hilos -- white list baize
 bayeta fina -- swanskin
 bilache -- village
 binera -- flask
 bronco -- bronco
 bueyada -- herd' of oxen
 calpán mulata --- child of a zambo and a mulatto woman
 cambijo -- child of an albarrazado and a negro woman
 capichola listada -- striped ribbed silk
 capichola morada -- purple ribbed silk
 capichola negra -- black ribbed silk
 capichola rosada -- rose ribbed silk
 carabinero -- internal revenue officer
 carneada -- hunting expedition
 castizo -- child of a mestizo and a Spanish woman
 cedral -- cedarbrake
 collera -- chain linking prisoners together to prevent
 escape
 comadre -- neighbor, very close friend
 convenerit de jurisdictione omnium judicum -- it should
 be the judgment of all the judges
 cornualtar de Bretaña -- fine linen corner-piece
 cortar caminos -- to reconnoiter roads
 coyote -- child of a Spaniard and an Indian (same as
 mestizo)
 cuarto de alba, de modorra -- the dawn watch
 cuarto de prima -- the first watch
 chalán (for chalana) -- ferry
 chamacuero -- lean-to
 charquería -- place where there are several pools of
 water

SPECIAL AIDS

- chimal -- shield
- chino -- child of a salta atrás or torna atras and an Indian woman
- chupadero -- place where cattle lick rocks covered with water dripping from a ledge
- de -- about, affording, belonging to, by, hence, in, on, some
- de adentro -- from east of San Antonio, Texas
- de afuera -- from the territory between San Antonio and Mexico City
- desbarrancadero -- slippery place
- descueradera -- skinning (process of skinning)
- despeñaquería -- group of large, rough rocks
- destiladero -- spring filtering through rocks
- empresario -- man who contracted with the Mexican government to settle a given number of families on land granted him for that purpose
- en ala -- in parade formation
- entiendo, no te -- child of a tente por el aire and a mulatto woman
- español -- child of a castizo and a Spanish woman
- estadounidense -- of or pertaining to the United States
- extraviado -- out-of-the-way
- fojas útiles -- written pages
- Fondo de Gratificación -- officer's reserve fund (This fund, supplied by the king, was to be used in paying captains a certain sum over and above their regular salary if they maintained their company at its full quota and maximum efficiency.)
- Fondo de Mesteñas -- Mesteña Fund. A tax of two reales was collected for every head of wild stock captured in the Interior Provinces of New Spain, especially in Texas, from the opening of the nineteenth century until 1821.
- Fondo de Propios -- Propios Fund (A portion of the royal lands adjoining a township were set aside and assigned to the town council. These lands were to be leased to the highest bidder for a term not to exceed five years, and the proceeds were used to defray the corporation's expenses.)
- generales, las; las generales de la ley -- general objections to testimony of a witness, or general exemptions from testifying, such as minority of age, friendship, or kinship with the defendant, enmity or hatred toward anybody involved in the case, or personal interest in the outcome thereof.

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

gente de razón -- white people (as opposed to Indians)
 gente franca -- available men
 gíbaro -- child of a lobo and a mulatto woman
 gratificación de mesa -- allowance for board
 hacer el corso -- to privateer
 hachuela -- beads
 indiferente -- miscellaneous
 in solidum -- jointly, as one
 inter vivos -- among the living (applied to a donation made by one living person to another in an irrevocable manner). There was also the law of mortis causa donations; that is, those which did not become effective until after the death of the donor.
 ir a cíbolo -- to go buffalo hunting
 ir de carneada -- to go hunting
 ir de remonta -- to go after fresh horses
 juez conservador -- one who, by special commission, has the power to examine injuries and offenses committed against churches, monasteries, convents, and regular or secular clergy
 juez de arribadas -- consular agent
 juez de receptoría -- delegate judge
 lobo -- child of a chino and a mulatto woman
 machote -- model
 mameí -- papoose
 masa -- amount deducted from a soldier's salary for clothing
 masita -- record book of the salary, clothing, arms, and equipment of a soldier
 mesteña -- head of wild stock, mustang (when referring only to horses)
 mezcalero -- one of the mescal people (so-called from their custom of eating or drinking mescal); Apache Indians
 México -- Mexico City
 monte -- brush
 montoso -- brushy, wooded
 morisco -- child of a mulatto and a Spanish woman
 mujer, mala -- applied to several kinds of weeds or grasses which may cause death or discomfiture to livestock, chief among which are the "Horse Nettle" and the "White Horse Nettle."
 mulada -- mule herd
 naquisa -- a red cape two varas long worn by Indians
 navío de permiso -- licensed trading ship
 pagar en tabla -- to pay cash (to pay "spot cash on the barrel head")

SPECIAL AIDS

pesca de pieles -- fur hunting
pie de lista -- muster roll
pierna de guangoche -- tow sack
presidial -- presidial soldier
práctico -- expert
preguntas generales -- the first and last questions
asked in every interrogatory, called "generales"
because they are always the same
preguntas útiles -- questions regarding the case under
consideration
propiedad -- copyrighted
pujos de sangre -- dysentery
rayadillo -- a striped cotton fabric
recua -- packtrain
resultar reo -- to be found guilty
salta atrás -- child of a white family who has negro
characteristics (a "throwback")
semita -- small round loaf of bread
síndico procurador -- attorney-general of a town or
corporation
sumaria -- indictment
tente por el aire -- child of a calpán mulata and a
zambo
tierra de pan coger -- dry-farming land
tierra de pan sembrar -- wheatfield
torna atrás -- child of a white family who has negro
characteristics (same as salta atrás)
totear -- to sick a dog
traqueado -- covered with tracks
venir que ni de -- to be better than
viene que ni de molde -- is better than in print
villa -- town that enjoys peculiar privileges by
charter
Vuestra Señoría -- Your Lordship (By royal order this
title was applied to any officer or corporation
empowered to issue commissions in the royal service.)
zambo -- child of a cambujo and an Indian woman
zambo prieto -- child of a negro and a zamba

3. Abbreviations. a. Classification of abbreviations.
There are three general signs of an abbreviation in Spanish;
the period, the dash, and superscript letters: In more
modern documents, especially commercial correspondence, the
dash has sometimes been modified to the slant (/) on the
typewriter. Abbreviations are formed in the following ways:

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

1) By use of initial letters. The first system to be employed was the use of the initial letter, followed by a period, to stand for a whole word. (Example: "L." for "Licenciado")

2) By suspension. Complications soon arose, however, because many words began with the same initial letter; hence the abbreviated form might stand for any one of them. Therefore writers began to add other letters at the beginning of the word, likewise followed by a period, to differentiate one abbreviation from another. This practice was known as "abbreviation by suspension". (Example: "Lic." for "Licenciado")

3) By contraction. In this case medial letters were omitted and a dash was placed over the word to indicate their absence. Typically the dash replaced the period in this construction. (Example: "dho" for "dicho")

4) By use of superscript letters. In older documents the superscript letters were employed to indicate omissions within the word ("psente" for "presente," for example), but as a rule the translator will find them used to indicate the termination of abbreviated words. The custom was to place the first few letters on the line of writing and the final letters above the line, with a period beneath. (Example: "L.^{do}" for "Licenciado")

5) By use of special symbols. In addition to the various methods explained above, there also existed the practice of using special symbols to stand for letters or words. For example: a line over a letter indicated the omission of an "m" or "n"; "8^{bre}" stood for "octubre"; "&" symbolized "etcétera"; and so on.

b. List of Abbreviations Used in Spanish Historical Documents

Below is given a list of the abbreviations most commonly used in Spanish historical documents. The list was compiled chiefly from the collections of original Spanish manuscripts upon which this book is based; some printed sources were also used.

A

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. -- Alteza, Aprobado | a, aa -- arroba, arrobas |
| a. -- área | a/ -- aceptación |
| (a) -- <u>alias</u> | AA. -- Autores, Altezas |

SPECIAL AIDS

ab. -- abad	<u>allde.</u> -- alcalde
a/b -- a bordo	Al. ^o -- Alonso
add. ^a -- audiencia	A. L. R. P. de V. M. --a los reales pies de Vuestra Majestad
ab ^l -- abril	
Abs. gen. -- absolución general	Alv. ^o -- Alvaro
A. C., A. de C. --Año de Cristo	A. M. -- ante meridiem, antes de mediodía
a/c -- a cuenta, a cargo	am. ^o -- amigo
<u>admon</u> -- administración or	<u>ana.</u> -- antífona
adm. -- administrador	anac. -- anacoreta
af. ^{mo} -- afectísimo, afectísimos	ant. -- anterior
af.to -- afecto	Ant. ^o -- Antonio
Ag. ⁿ -- Agustín	A. ^o -- Alonso
ag. ^{to} -- agosto	a. ^{os} -- amigos
A. I. -- Alteza Imperial	Ap. -- apartado, aparte, apóstol
al. ^a -- alteza	ap. ^{ble} -- apreciable
a la v/ -- a la vista	ap. ^{ca} , ap. ^{co} , <u>aplica.</u> , <u>aplico.</u> -- apostólica, apostólico
Alc. ^e , alc. ^{de} -- alcalde	ap. ^{da} -- apreciada
Alej. ^o -- Alejandro	Ap. ^{do} -- Apartado
Alf. ^o -- Alfonso	apóst. -- apóstol
Alf. ^z -- alférez	Aptd. -- Apartado
alg. ^a , alg. ^o -- alguna, alguno	aq. ^l -- aquel
alg. ⁿ -- algún	A. R. -- Alteza Real

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

art., art.^o -- artículo

arz., arzbpo. -- arzobispo

A. S. -- Alteza Serenísima

a.^s -- años

As.^a, Asist.^a, assa. --
asistencia

at.^{mo} -- atentísimo

at.^{to} -- atento

aud.^a, audi. -- audiencia

aunq.^e -- aunque

aur. -- haber

a/v -- a la vista

Av., Ave. -- Avenida

ayunt. -- ayuntamiento

B

B. -- Beato, Bueno

B/ -- bala

b/ -- bulto

Bar.^{mé} -- Bartolomé

Barna. -- Barcelona

bastim.^s -- bastimentos

Bat.ⁿ -- batallón

B. C. -- Baja California

Bca. -- barrica

benef. -- beneficio

Bern.^{do}, Bern.^o -- Bernardo

Béx.^r -- Béxar

B.L.P. -- besa los pies

B.^{me} -- Bartolomé

B.^{mo} -- Beatísimo

B.^o -- Beato, Baylio, Beylio

B.p. -- Bendición papal

B.^r -- bachiller

Brme. -- Bartolomé

b.^{to} -- bulto, bruto

C

c. -- caja, ciudad,
cuenta, ciudadano

C./, C.^a -- caja, cuenta

c. -- capítulo, ciudad

c/ -- cargo, contra, cuento, con

c 1/2 -- cuenta a medias

C. A. -- corriente alterna

ca., c.^a -- compañía, carta,
cebada

caball.^a -- caballería

caballia. -- caballería

caballo. -- caballero

cant.^d -- cantidad

SPECIAL AIDS

cap. -- capital, capítulo	Clem. ^{te} -- Clemente
cap. ⁿ -- capitán	cllo. -- cuartillo
cap. ^o -- capítulo	cm. -- centímetro, centímetros
capp. ⁿ -- capellán	c/m -- cuenta a medias
Card. ^l Cardenal	C. M. B. -- cuyas manos beso
cas. -- casas	cn. -- cuenta nueva
Cast. ^a -- Castilla	Co. -- Compañía
caxqte. -- casquete	c. ^o -- consejo
cbo. -- cambio	col., col. ^a , -- columna, colonia
CC. -- Ciudadanos	com. -- comercio
C. C. -- corriente continua	com. ^a , coman. ^a comand. ^a -- comandancia
C./C., c/c -- cuenta corriente	com. ^e , comand. ^e -- comandante
c/cta. -- cuya cuenta	comis. ^o , com. ^o -- comisario
C. de J. -- Compañía de Jesús	comp., comp. ^a -- compañía
c/ent. -- color entero	comp. ^a -- compañeros
cénts. -- céntimos	conf., conf. ^r -- confesor, confierase, <u>confirma</u> , comparese
cf. -- confesor, confiérase, <u>confirma</u> , compárese	conocim.to -- conocimiento
c. f. y -- cargo, flete y	conq.tas -- conquistas
cg. -- centigramo, centigramos	consqte., consig.te -- consiguiente
cgo. -- cargo	consig. -- consignación
c. ^{ía} -- compañía	cons. ^o -- consejo
ciud. ^d -- ciudad	
cl. -- centilitro, centilitros	
cligo. -- clérigo .	

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

Const. -- Constitución	<u>D</u>
const. ^a -- constancia	D. -- Don
cons. ^{te} -- constante	D. ^a -- Doña
const. ^l -- consitucional	d. cha, d. cho -- derecha, dere- cho, dicha, dicho
conven. ^{te} , conv. ^{te} -- conveniente	DD. -- doctores
corr., corr. ^{te} -- corriente	d. de J. C. -- después de Jesucristo
C. P. B. -- cuyos pies beso	Del. ^t -- Dilineavit, dibujado por
cps. -- compañeros	dep., dep. ^{to} -- departamento
crec. ^{te} -- creciente	desc. ^{to} -- descuento
cs. -- cuartos, céntimos	Desp. -- Despacho
c. ^{ta} -- cuenta (c. ^{ta} c. ^{te} c. ^{ta} corr. ^{te} -- cuenta corriente; c. ^{ta} sim. ^{da} -- cuenta simulada; cta/vta. -- cuenta de venta)	desq. -- desde que
c. ^{te} -- corriente	D. F. -- Distrito Federal
c. ^{to} -- cuarto, cuanto	d. f., d/f, d/fha. -- días fecha
cts. -- cuartos, céntimos, centavos	Dg. -- decagramo, decagramos
c/u -- cada uno	dg. -- decigramo, decigramos
cuad. -- cuadrado, cuad rados	dha., dho., dhas., dhos., dha. -- dicha, dicho, dichas, dichos
cup. ^{to} -- cuplimiento	dhante. -- derechamente
c/v, c/vta. -- cuenta de venta	dic., dic. ^e diligen. ^s -- diligen- cia, diligencias
<u>CH</u>	din. ^o -- dinero
Chih. -- Chihuahua	disp. ^{on} -- disposición

SPECIAL AIDS

distr. -- distrito	desps. -- después
Dl. -- decalitro, decalitros	dup. ^{do} -- duplicado
dl. -- decilitro, decilitros	Duq. ^a -- duplicado
dls. -- dólares	d. v., d/v -- días vista
Dm. -- decámetro, decámetros	<u>E</u>
dm. -- decímetro, decímetros; decigramo, decigramos	E. -- este (east)
d/m -- dos meses	ec.ca, ec.co -- eclesiástica, eclesiástico
D. ⁿ -- Don	E. ^{do} -- estado
d. ^{na} , d. ^{nas} -- docena, docenas	EE UU. -- Estados Unidos
D. ^o -- Diego, Domingo	Ej. -- ejemplo
doc. -- docena	Em., Em. ^a Eminencia
doc. ^o -- documento	E. M. G. -- Estado Mayor General
Doct. -- Doctor	Em., <u>Emmo.</u> -- Eminentísimo
docum. ^{to} -- documento	ENE. -- estenordeste
D. O. M. -- <u>Deo Óptimo Máximo</u>	en. ^o -- enero
Dom. ^o -- Domingo	ent.lo, entr. ^o -- entresuelo
dom. ^o domingo	en.to -- entretanto
D. ^{or} -- deudor	E. P. D. -- en paz descanse
d/p -- días plazo	E. P. M. -- en propia mano
D. ^r -- doctor	ermit. -- ermitaño
D. ^s . -- dios	<u>escno.</u> -- escribano
<u>dra.</u> , <u>dro.</u> , <u>dras.</u> , <u>dros.</u> -- derecha, derecho, dere- chas, derechos	esc. ^o , esc. ^s -- escudo, escudos

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

escrit.^a -- escritura

escrnia -- escribanía

escrno. -- escribano

ESE. -- estesudeste

ESM. -- estrecha su mano

esno. pbo. -- escribano
publico

Esp.^a -- España

espal. -- especial

esp.^l -- español

esp.^{tu} -- espíritu

Esq. esquina

Est. -- estado

est.^{da} -- estimada

etc. -- etcétera

E. U. A. -- Estados Unidos
Americanos

Eug.^o -- Eugenio

Evang.^o -- Evangelio

Evang.^{ta} -- Evangelista

Exc., Exc.^a -- Excelencia

Exc.^{ma}, Excma., Ex.^{mo}, Excmo,
-- Excelentísima, Excel-
entísimo

Extos. -- ejércitos

F

F. -- Fulano, firmado, fe

F. -- fecha

f/ -- fardo, fardos

f. a. b. -- franco a bordo

fact.^a -- factura

fav., fav.^{da} -- favorecido

F. C. -- ferrocarril

F.^{co} -- Francisco

f.^{cos} -- francos

F. de T. -- Fulano de Tal

Feb., feb.^o -- febrero

F. E. M. -- fuerza electromo-
triz

Fern.^{do}, Fern.^o -- Fernando

fha., fho. -- fecha, fecho

fhda. -- fechada

f.^o, fol., fo.^o -- folio

Fr. -- Fray, francos

f.^{ra} -- factura

Fra.^{co}, Fran.^{co} -- Francisco

Frnz. -- Fernández

f.^s -- francos

fu.^a -- fuera

SPECIAL AIDS

fund. -- fundador

Fz. -- Fernández

G

G. -- gracia

g. -- gramo, gramos

g/ -- giro

G.^a -- García

g.^{de} -- guarde

g.^{dor} -- gobernador

g.^e -- guarde

Gen.^l -- general

gnal. -- general

gnl. -- general

gnros. -- géneros

gnre. -- gerente

G.^o -- Gonzalo

Gob.^{no} -- gobierno

Gob.^r -- gobernador

Gonz. -- González

Gr. -- Gerónimo

gra. -- gracia, García

Gral., Grl. -- general

Greg.^o -- Gregorio

g.^{ro} -- género

grrs. -- Gutiérrez

gr.^s -- gramos

g.^s -- granos

G. T. -- Gobernador de Texas

grra. -- guerra

g.^{ta} -- goleta

g.^{te} -- gerente

Gu.^a -- Guatemala

Guaxa. -- Guadalajara

gue. -- guarde

Guill.^o -- Guillermo

H

H. -- Honrado

h. -- he

Hac.^{da} -- Hacienda

hect. -- hectáres, hectáreas

her.nos -- hermanos

Hg. -- hectogramo, hectogramos

hh. -- hechos

Hl. -- hectolitro, hectolitros

Hm. -- hectómetro, hectómetros

H.^{no} -- hermano

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

hol. -- holandesa	inq. ^{or} , inq. ^r -- inquisidor
H. ^{os} -- hermanos	intend. ^{te} -- intendente
Hrz. -- Hernández	I. P. -- Indulgencia plenaria
h. ^{ta} -- hasta	ít. -- <u>ítem</u>
<u>I</u>	iz. ^{da} , <u>iz.^{do}</u> , <u>izqda.</u> , izqdo., izqda., izqdo. -- izquierda, izquierdo
lahn. -- Juan	<u>J</u>
lb. -- <u>ibídem</u>	Jac. ^{to} -- Jacinto
fd. -- <u>ídem</u>	Jal. -- Jalisco
l. e. -- <u>id est</u> , esto es	J. C. -- Jesucristo
igl. ^a -- iglesia	Jerón. ^o -- Jerónimo
<u>igla.</u> -- iglesia	Jesuxpto. -- Jesucristo
Ign. ^o -- Ignacio	J H S, <u>Jhs</u> , -- Jesús
ihuxpo. -- Jesucristo	j. ^o -- Juan
Ildef. ^o -- Ildefonso	<u>john.</u> -- Juan
Il. ^e -- Ilustre	<u>jph.</u> -- José
Il. ^{ma} , Il. ^{mo} , <u>Ilma.</u> , <u>Illmo.</u> -- <u>Ilustrisima</u> , <u>Ilustri-</u> <u>simo</u>	juev. -- jueves
Imp. -- Imprenta	Jul. ⁿ -- Julián
Indulg. plen. -- Indulgencia plenaria	Ju. ^o -- Juan
Ing. -- Ingeniero	just. ^a -- justicia
in p. inf. -- <u>in pártibus</u> <u>infidelium</u>	<u>K</u>
	Kc. -- Kilociclos
	k. c. -- kilómetros cuadrados

SPECIAL AIDS

kg., kgs. -- kilogramo, kilogramos	L. S. -- <u>Locus sigilli</u> , lugar del sello
kl. -- kilolitro, kilolitros	lun. -- lunes
km. -- kilómetro, kilómetros	<u>M</u>
km. ² -- kilómetro cuadrado	M. -- Madre, Magestad, Merced, Maestro, Mediano, metro, minutos, muy
kv., k. w. -- kilovatio	
<u>L</u>	m. -- minuto, minutos, metro
L. -- Licenciado	<u>m.</u> -- me, maravedí
L/ -- letra	m/ -- mes, ml, mis, mío míos mililitros
l. -- le, ley, libro, litro, litros, letra	M. ^a -- María
l. a. b. -- libre a bordo	mag. ^t -- majestad
<u>lb.</u> , <u>lba.</u> , <u>lbs.</u> -- libra, libras	<u>mana.</u> -- manera
L. ^{do} -- Licenciado	Man. ^l -- Manuel
lib. -- libra, libro	mañ. -- mañana
lib. ^a -- libra	Marg. ^{ta} -- Margarita
lib. ^{za} -- libranza	mart , mart. ^a -- martes
Lic., lnc. ^{do} -- Licenciado	márt. ^s -- mártires
lín. -- línea	m/ato. -- muy atento
liq. ⁿ -- liquidación	may. ^{mo} -- mayordomo
ll. ^a -- libra	<u>mayrs.</u> -- mayores
L. ^o -- Licenciado	m/c -- mi cuenta
Lor. ^{zo} -- Lorenzo	<u>mced.</u> -- merced
L. Q. -- <u>lege</u> , <u>queso</u> ; leed, os lo ruego	m. ^{cos} -- marcos

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

M. ^d -- Madrid, merced	Mm. -- miriámetro, miriámetros
<u>md.</u> -- merced	mm., m/m -- milímetro, milímetros
m/d -- meses data	m/m. -- más o menos
m. ^{do} -- mando	m/n -- moneda nacional
M. ^e -- Madre	m. ^o -- mano, maestro, monasterio
med. ^{te} -- mediante	m/o -- mi orden
mem. ^a -- memoria	m/ om/ -- más o menos
meng -- menguante	monast. ^o -- monasterio
met. -- metro	Mons. -- Monseñor
Méx., Méx. ^{co} -- México	m. ^{or} -- mayor
m/f -- mi favor, meses fecha	m. ^{os} -- muchos
m/ fha. -- meses fecha	m/p. -- mi pagaré
mg. -- miligramo, miligramos	M. P. S. -- Muy Poderoso Señor
m/g -- mi giro	M. R. -- Majestad Real
M. I. -- Majestad Imperial	<u>mr.</u> -- mártir
M. ⁱ -- Mari, Martín	<u>mrđ.</u> -- merced
mierc. -- miércoles	<u>Mrn.</u> -- Martín
Mig. ^l , <u>migl.</u> -- Miguel	<u>Mrnz.</u> -- Martínez
milés., milés. ^a -- milésimos	<u>Mro.</u> -- Maestro
mín. -- Martín	mrs. -- maravedises, mártires
<u>mines.</u> -- Martines	MS., M. S., MSS. -- manuscrito, manuscritos
min. ^o -- ministro	
m/L, m/l -- mi letra	

SPECIAL AIDS

M. ^s -- marcos	NNE. -- nornordeste
ms. -- Martines	NNO. -- nornoroeste
m. ^s -- muchos	NO. -- noroeste
m. ^t -- Majestad, Martín	n. ^o -- número
m/td. -- mitad	n/o -- nuestra orden
m. ^{te} -- muerte	not. ^{io} , not. ^o -- notario
m. ^{zo} -- marzo	not. ^{on} -- notificación
<u>N</u>	nov. ^e -- noviembre
N. -- norte, notablemente aprovechado, nombre desconocido, nuestro	Nov. Recop. -- Novísima Reco- pilación
n. -- noche	n/p -- nuestro pagaré
n/ -- nuestro	<u>nra.</u> , <u>nro.</u> , <u>nras.</u> , <u>nros.</u> -- nuestra, nuestro, nues- tras, nuestros
N. ^a S. ^a -- Nuestra Señora	núm., núm. ^o , núm. ^{os} -- número, números
N. B. -- <u>Nota bene</u> , nótese bien	<u>O</u>
n/c -- nuestro cargo	O. -- oeste
n/cta. -- nuestra cuenta	o/ -- orden
NE. -- nordeste	ob., obpo. -- obispo
N. ^e -- nombre, notifiqué ntifique	obs. -- obscuro
n/f -- nuestra fecha	ob. ^{te} -- obediente
n/g -- nuestro giro	oct. ^{bre} , oct. ^e -- octubre
N. L. -- Nuevo León	of. ^o -- oficio
n/l -- nuestra letra	on. ^a -- onza

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

ONO. -- oestenoroeste	p. ej. -- por ejemplo
onz. -- onza	penit. -- penitente
ord., <u>orn.</u> -- orden	P. ^e P. -- porte pagado
ordin. ^o -- ordinario	perg. -- pergamino
<u>org.</u> -- original	Pf., Pfs. -- peso fuerte, pesos fuertes
OSO. -- oestesudoeste	<u>Pgd.</u> -- pulgada
<u>oz.</u> -- onza	P. M. -- Padre Maestro, <u>post</u> <u>meridiem</u> , despues de me- diodía
<u>P</u>	p. ^{no} -- pergamino
P. -- Papa, Padre, Pregunta	P. O. -- por orden
p. -- peniques, para, por	P. ^o -- Pedro
P. A. -- por ausencia, por Autorización	p. ^o -- pero
p. ^a -- para	Pob. -- población
pág., págs. -- página, páginas	porq. -- porque
<u>pagdo.</u> -- pagadero	PP., P. P. -- porte pagado, por poder
pár. -- párrafo	p. p. -- por pago
Part -- Partida	<u>p. pdo., ppdo.</u> -- próximo pasado
Pass. -- <u>passim</u> , in varios	p. ^r -- por
pat., patr. -- patriarca	<u>pral.</u> -- principal
<u>pbro.</u> -- presbítero	Prop. -- Propiedad
P/c., p/cto. -- por ciento	p. ^r c. -- por cuenta
P. D. -- posdata	<u>Predo., Pre.^o</u> -- presidio
P. ^e -- Padre	

SPECIAL AIDS

preg. ^o -- preguntado	pu. ^o -- pueblo
presb. -- presbítero	<u>pxmo.</u> -- próximo
pres. ^o -- presentó	p. ^{za} -- pieza
<u>prgo.</u> -- preguntado	P., -- por ciento
priv. -- privilegio	<u>Q</u>
Pro. ^a , Prov., prov. ^a -- provincia	q. -- que
proc. -- procesión	<u>qbrar.</u> -- quebrar
prof. -- profesor, profeta	Q. B. S. M. -- que besa su mano
pról -- prólogo	Q. B. S. P. -- que besa sus pies
<u>pror.</u> -- procurador	<u>qdar.</u> -- quedar
prov. ^{or} -- provisor	Q. D. G. -- que Dios guarde
próx. ^o -- próximo	q.do -- cuando
P. S. -- Post scriptum, posdata	q. ^e -- que
Ps. Fs. -- pesos fuertes	Q. E. G. E. -- que en gloria esté
p. ^s -- pesos	Q. E. P. D. -- que en paz descanse
P. S. M. -- por su mandato	q. e. s. m. -- que estrecha su mano
p. ^{ta} -- pasta	q. g. g. -- que gloria goce
p. ^{tas} -- pesetas	q. ^l , qls. -- cual, quintal, cuales, quintales
p. ^{te} -- presidente, parte, presente	<u>qmar.</u> -- quemar
p. ^{to} -- pleito	<u>q.</u> ⁿ -- quien
Pue. -- Puebla	

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

qq. -- quintales

qrer. -- querer

q. s. g. h. -- que santa
gloria haya

q.^{ta} -- cuenta

quis. -- quinientos

R

R. -- Reverendo, Reverencia,
respuesta, Reprovado,
reales, Rubrica

R.^a -- Rubrica

R.^{ca} -- Rubrica

R). -- responde, respuesta

R. A. -- República Argentina

Raf.^l -- Rafael

Rbi. -- recibí

rbmos. -- recibimos

R. D. -- Real Decreto, Repú-
blica Dominicana

R.^{da} M. -- Reverenda Madre

R.^{do} P. -- Reverendo Padre

R.^e -- récipe

re. -- recibí

recept.^a -- receptoría

Reg. -- Registrado

Rep. -- República

Repr. -- representante

ble
resp. -- respetable

resp.^o -- respondió

resp.^{ta} -- respuesta

resp.^{to} -- respecto, respeto

R. I. P. -- Requiescat in
pace, en paz descanse

r.^l -- real

R. M. -- Reverenda Madre

R.^{mo} -- Reverendísimo

Rmrz. -- Ramírez

R. O. -- Real Orden

R.^o -- Reverendo, Rodrigo

r.^o -- recto

R. P. -- Reverendo Padre, res-
puesta pagada

R. P. M. -- Reverendo Padre
Maestro

r. p. m. -- revoluciones por
minuto

Rro. -- Rodrigo

R. S. -- Real Servicio

r.^s -- reales (r.^s v.ⁿ --
reales vellón)

rs. -- Rodríguez

r.^{ta} -- renta

SPECIAL AIDS

rúst. -- rústica	S. D. -- se despide (S. D. M. -- Su Divina Majestad)
R. V. ^{on} -- reales vellón	SE. -- sudeste
<u>S</u>	secret. -- secretaría
S. -- San, Santo, Sobresaliente, sur	seg. ^{do} -- segundo
1/ -- su, sus, sobre	S. en C. -- Sociedad en Comandita
S. ^a -- Señora	sept. ^e -- septiembre
S. A. -- Su Alteza, Sociedad Anónima (S. A. I. -- Su Alteza Imperial; S. A. R. -- Su Alteza Real; S. A. S. -- Su Alteza Serenísima)	Ser. ^{ma} , Ser. ^{mo} , Serma., Sermo, -- Serenísima, Serenisimo
s/a -- su aceptación	serv. ^o -- servicio
sáb. -- sábado	serv. ^{or} -- servidor
sarg. ^{to} -- sargento	set. ^e -- setiembre
s. b. c. -- salvo buen cobro (s. b. f. -- salvo buen fin; s. b. r. -- salvo buen recibo)	S. E. u O. -- salvo error u omisión
<u>Sbn.</u> -- Sebastián	s/f -- su flete, su favor
s. ^{bre} -- septiembre	s/fha. -- su fecha
S. C. -- su casa	s/g -- su giro
s/c -- su cuenta, su cargo	sig., sig. ^{te} -- siguiente
S. C. C. R. M. -- Sacra, Cesárea, Católica, Real Majestad	sing. -- singular
SCRES. -- Sucesores	s/l -- su letra
s/cta. -- su cuenta	S. l. n. a. -- sin lugar ni año
	S. M.-- Su Majestad (S. M. A. -- Su Majestad Apostólica, S. M. B. -- Su Majestad Británica; S. M. C. -- Su

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

Majestad Catolica, S. M. F.	S R. M. -- Su Real Majestad
-- Su Majestad Fidelisima;	
S. M. I. -- Su Majestad Imperial)	Srta. -- Señorita
	SS.-- seguro servidor
s/m -- sobre mí	S. S. -- Su Santidad
S. ⁿ -- San	S S. ^a -- Su Señoría
S. N. -- Servicio Nacional	SS. AA. -- Sus Altezas
s/n -- sobre nosotros	SSE., SS. E. -- sudsudeste
SO. -- sudoeste	SS. MM. -- Sus Majestades
s. ^o -- escribano	SS. ^{mo} -- Santísimo
s/o -- su orden	SS. ^{no} -- escribano
Son. -- Sonora	SSO. -- sudsudoeste
<u>Sor.</u> , <u>Sores.</u> -- Señor, Señores	S. S. S. -- su seguro servidor
s/p -- su pagaré	SS. SS. -- seguros servidores
<u>Spña</u> -- España	s. ^t -- San
<u>spre.</u> -- siempre	S.ta -- Santa, Señorita
<u>Sptu.</u> -- espíritu	S.to -- Santo
S. ^r , S. ^{res} -- Señor, Señores	Suc. -- Sucursal
s/r -- su remesa	<u>sucio.</u> -- servicio
<u>Sra.</u> , <u>Sras.</u> -- Señora, Señoras	<u>suido.</u> -- servido
<u>sre.</u> -- sobre	sup. -- suplica, suplicante
S. R. I. -- Santa Romana Iglesia	supertte -- superintendente
<u>Sria.</u> -- Secretaría	supl. ^{te} -- suplente, suplicante
s. ^{ria} , s. ^{rio} , <u>sria.</u> , <u>srio.</u> --	sup. ^{te} -- suplicante
secretaria secretario	

SPECIAL AIDS

T

T. -- Título
 t. -- tarde
Tamps. -- Tamaulipas
 Tel.^s -- teléfonos
 ten.^{te} -- teniente
 térm.^o -- término
 tes.^o -- tesorero
testmto. -- testamento
 test.^o -- testigo, testimonio
 t.^{gos} -- testigos
 tít , tít.^o -- título
tldo. -- Toledo
 t.^{mo}, t.^o, tom. -- tomo
 t.^o -- testimonio, testigo,
 Toledo, trigo, Toribio
toldo. -- Toledo
 Ton. -- tonelada
tpo. -- tiempo
tra. -- tierra
 trib.^l -- tribunal
ts. -- testigos

U

U., Ud. Uds., UU. -- usted,
 ustedes
u. -- un
V
 V. -- usted, véases, venerable,
 versículo, viuda
 v. -- villa, véase
 v/. -- vista, vapor
 v/. -- versículo
 V.^a -- Vigilia, villa
 v.^a -- villa
Vallid. -- Valladolid
 V. A. R. -- Vuestra Alteza
 Real
 s
 var. -- varas
 V. B.^d -- Vuestra Beatitud
 v/c -- vuelta de correo
 Vd., Vds., Vdes. -- usted,
 ustedes
 v.^{da} -- viuda
vdd. -- verdad
 V. E. -- Vuestra Excelencia,
 Vuecencia
 v.^e -- vale
 vec.^o -- vecino

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

Ver. -- Veracruz	<u>Vs.</u> -- <u>versus</u> , contra
Vers. ^o -- Versículo	<u>vs.</u> -- varas
<u>vg.</u> -- verbigracia, virgen	V. S. I -- Vueseñoría (Usfa) Ilustrísima
v. g., v. gr. -- verbigracia	v. ^{ta} , v. ^{to} -- vuelta, vuelto
<u>vgs.</u> -- vírgenes	v. ^{te} -- veinte
Vict. ^a -- Victoria	Vts. -- voltios
Vic. ^{te} -- Vicente	VV., V. V. -- ustedes
Vic. ^o -- Vicario	<u>vzno.</u> -- vecino
vier. -- viernes	
virg., vírg. ^s -- virgen, vír- genes	<u>X</u>
<u>Vlid.</u> -- Valladolid	X. -- anónimo, desconocido
V. M. -- Vuestra Majestad	X. ^{bre} -- diciembre
<u>Vm.</u> , Vmd. -- vuestra merced, usted	x. ^{mo} -- diezmo
v. ⁿ -- vellón	x. ^o -- Cristo
v. ^o -- vuelto, vecino	<u>xplano.</u> -- cristiano
V. ^o B. ^o -- visto bueno	<u>Xpo.</u> -- Cristo
vol., vols. -- volumen, volú- menes	<u>xpobal.</u> , <u>xpoval.</u> -- Cristóbal
V. O. T. -- Venerable Orden Tercera	<u>xptiano.</u> -- cristiano
V. P. -- Vuestra Paternidad, vale por	<u>Xpto.</u> -- Cristo
V. R. -- <u>Vuestra Reverencia</u>	<u>Xptobal.</u> -- Cristóbal
vra., vro., vras., vros. -- vuestra, vuestro, vues- tras, vuestros	<u>Y</u>
	Yuc. -- Yucatán
	Y -- Ilustrísimo

SPECIAL AIDS

OTHER SYMBOLS

cinco tres cuartos onzas	-- $5\frac{3}{4}\phi$
con	-- 0
con, cuen, cor	-- 9
cruz	-- +
cuatro pesos dos reales y un cuarto	-- $4\text{L}2\frac{1}{4}\pi$
diciembre	-- 10°
diecisiete pesos un real dos granos	-- $017, 1\frac{2}{3}$
diez pesos	-- $0010\text{L}0$
dos pesos	-- 2L
<u>est</u> , es	-- $\frac{1}{2}$
etcétera	-- &
libras esterlinas	-- £
mil	-- 0, 0, 0, 0
noviembre	-- 9° , 9^{bre}
octubre	-- 8° , 8^{bre}
onza	-- ϕ
párrafo	-- ϕ , π
pesos	-- \$
pesos fuertes	-- \$F
pesos moneda nacional	-- \$ m/n
por ciento	-- %
primero	-- 1°
segundo	-- 2°
tercero	-- 3°

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

4.-- Weights and Measures.

Uniformity in weights and measures throughout the Spanish empire was not achieved until the metric system was officially adopted in 1871. Prior to that date, the detrimental practice of giving varying values to the same unit of weight or measure in different provinces or districts was recognized by the authorities, in spite of the fact that numerous efforts were made to establish uniform weights and measures by royal decree. The chief difficulty in establishing a uniform system in Spain was that Spain was divided into separate kingdoms; and, even after the political unity was effected, local customs were not readily changed by general decrees. In 1255, in the Fuero Real, Law I, Title X, it was ordered:

We hereby order all weights and measures by which purchases and sales are made to be correct and uniform for everyone, both for strangers and residents of the city; they shall not be changed, and the Officers of the Council shall be held responsible for inspecting weights and measures.¹

No standard was mentioned in this law by which the inspectors could examine weights and measures. The laws of the Partida, however, later gave two definitions relative to linear measures:

...one league has three thousand paces {pasos},...
Because many people are in doubt as to the manner of measuring the pace {passo} in setting landmarks in the cemetery, the holy church has explained it in this manner: let there be five feet to one pace {passada}, and fifteen dedos to a foot...²

In the Cortes of Alcalá de Henares, in 1349, Alfonso XI, wishing to reestablish the Roman system, had two half-pound standards taken to Spain, one from Cologne, in Germany, and the other from Troyes, in France.

¹Title X, Law I, quoted in Juan Álvarez, Temas de Historia Económica Argentina, p. 136.

²Partida 2, Title 26, Law 25, and Partida 1, Title 13, Law 4, quoted in Juan Álvarez: op. cit., p. 137.

SPECIAL AIDS

The mark of Cologne was used in weighing metals in mints; and the mark of Troyes was used in weighing all other matter.

These and other measures had little effect in establishing a uniform system. Several years later, in 1436, John II issued another decree in an attempt at unification; and, in regard to the existing differences in weights and measures, he stated: "...in one and the same place they have one measure for purchases and one for sales."³

The confusion with respect to weights and measures was carried from the mother country to the colonies. On December 1, 1573 and on December 3, 1581, Philip II stated:

Inasmuch as it has been observed that the conquerors and settlers of the Indies, in all the territory they conquer and settle, establish arbitrary weights and measures, and since many lawsuits develop out of the different values assigned them, and as it is deemed advisable for everyone to trade and carry on commerce with just and standard weights and measures,...we hereby order and command the use of Toledo weights and the Castilian vara...⁴

On October 20, 1801, Charles IV established a uniform system for the Spanish Empire.⁵ By this system, Castilian weights and measures were officially to be used throughout the overseas possessions of Spain. In actual practice, however, they were not uniformly used.⁶ The use of varying lengths for the vara was due perhaps to the fact that each province in Spain had its own length for it, although the Castilian vara was used by several other provinces as well as their own.

The problem was further complicated by the fact that

³Juan Álvarez, op. cit., p. 138.

⁴Recopilación de Indias, Book IV, Title 12, Law 22.

⁵Nov. Recop., Book IX, Title IX, Law V.

⁶Dirección General del Instituto Geográfico y Estadístico, Equivalencias entre las Pesas y Medidas Usadas Antiguamente en las Diversas Provincias de España y las Legales del Sistema Metrico-Decimal, Madrid (Imprenta de la Dirección General del Instituto Geográfico y Estadístico), 1886.

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

there were many values for weights or measures of the same denomination in various provinces or states of Latin-American countries.⁷ "Thus, toward the latter part of the XVIII century, the word libra was applied to 391 different units of weight; and under the name of pie, 292 different units of length were designated."⁸

By the Mexican colonization law of January 4, 1823, the vara was declared to be the unit of land measure. The vara was, therefore, the unit of measure in land surveys in Texas as long as Texas was part of the Mexican republic. The Republic of Texas also adopted the vara as the unit of measure, though an arbitrary length was assigned to it.

It is not definitely known how the length of $33 \frac{1}{3}$ inches came to be adopted for the vara in Texas. It is known, however, that John P. Borden, a surveyor for the Austin colony, was made the first commissioner of the General Land Office. Since he had been using the $33 \frac{1}{3}$ inch vara in the Austin colony, it is probable that he established that vara officially for Texas. All Texas lands surveyed since 1837 were surveyed with the $33 \frac{1}{3}$ inch vara, or were intended to be so surveyed. The $33 \frac{1}{3}$ vara, however, is a Texas product, used only in Texas. To be able to determine the length of the Spanish vara used in land surveys in Texas, or anywhere else in the New World, it is essential to know whether the surveyor used the Castilian vara or the vara used in any other province in Spain, since they varied in length. Officially, the vara used in Texas was the "Mexican vara," which was composed of three geometric feet (32.808 in.). Actually, however, the surveyor probably used the vara with which he was familiar. If he came to Texas from Castile, he used the Castilian vara (32.90957 in.); if he came from Mexico, he used the Mexican vara; if he came from Alicante, he used the Alicante vara (35.90544 inches).

The metric system, developed in France in 1790, was adopted by many countries before 1868, when Spain accepted it. The metric system has the meter and the gram as its bases. Later on the liter was established as the unit of volume. For all practical purposes, the meter may be

⁷Valentín Balbín, Sistema de Medidas y Pesas de la República Argentina, p. 103.

⁸Karlos Kabezón, La Unificación de las Medidas, p. 16.

SPECIAL AIDS

said to be one ten-millionth part of the distance from the equator to the pole.

In the preparation of the following list, the weights and measures used in Spain and Latin-America were first reduced to a value in the metric system; and from that system they were given their equivalent value in weights and measures used in the United States. The original name is listed in the first column; the equivalent in other units of the original, or in the metric system, in the second; and the equivalent in United States values in the third.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Original		
Weight or Measure	Foreign	U. S. Equivalent
adarme	Spain: 1/16 onza	74.193 grains
algarrobo	Chile: 0.192 grams	2.963 grains
almud	Chile: 1/2 fanega	1.2885 bu.
aranzada	Spain: 20 x 20 (estadales)	5,264.9536 sq. yds.
are	Spain: 10 x 10 meters (metric system)	119.6 sq. yds.
área	Spain 143.115329 sq. v.	.02471 acre
arpent	Spain:	
arpent d'or-		
donnance	51.07 ares	1.26 acres
arpent des		
eaux et		
forêts	51.07 "	1.26 "

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

arpent (cont'd)

arpent		
commun	42.07 ares	1.04 acres
arpent de		
Paris	34.2 "	.84 "
arpent		
belgique	168.84 "	4.17 "

arrelde

Spain:	
1 kilog. 185	
grams	2 lb. 4,286.12
	grains

arroba

Spain:	3.32 gal. (oil)
"	4.26 " (wine)
"	25.36 lb.
Central America:	25.36 lb.
México:	25.367 lb.
México:	
(100 libras)	101.425427512 lb.
Chile:	
35.552 litros	37.56779 liq. qts.

arroz

Chile:	
.036 grams	0.556 grains

azumbre

Spain, Colombia,	
Panama:	2.13 liq. qt.
Spain, Mexico:	
(1 vara sq. 48	
surcos)	.857 sq. yd.
Spain:	
1/8 cántara	1.8322 qts.

barril

Argentina:	
11.875 litros	12.5384 liq. qts.

braza

Spain	
1 meter 672	
millim.	1 yd. 29.82 in.

caballería

Costa Rica:	111.82 acres
Cuba:	33.2 "
Guatemala:	111.51 "
Honduras:	111.13 "

SPECIAL AIDS

caballería (cont'd)	Mexico:	
	(12 fanegas)	105.75 acres
	Nicaragua:	112.41 "
	Puerto Rico:	194.1 "
	Spain:	
	60 fanegas	95.48 "
cahíz	Spain:	
	666 litros	694.7746 dry qts.
cana	Spain:	
	1 metro 786	
	millimeters	1 yd. 30.9448 in.
cana de rey	Spain:	
	60.84 áreas	1.503356 acres
cántara	Spain	
	16.133 liters	4.261935 gals.
	Spain:	
	64 copas	14.592 qts.
cavadura	Spain:	
	4.3671 áreas	.107911 acre
carga	Mexico:	
	(2 fanegas)	5.15 bu.
	Spain:	
	(Castile) grain	6.3 bu.
celemín	Bolivia, Colombia,	
	Panama, Peru:	0.53 pk.
	Spain:	
	1/12 fanega	0.53 pk.
	Spain:	
	768 sq. yds.	0.133 acres
celemín de tierra	Spain:	
	48 sq. estadales	631.7904 sq. yds.
centiárea	metric system	1.196 sq. in.
centígramo	metric system	0.1543 grains
centímetro	metric system	.3937 in.

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

codo	Spain: 1/2 vara	16.5 in.
codo de ribera	Spain: .5936 meters	23.37 in.
copa	Spain: 1/64 cántara 1/128 arroba of wine	0.228 qts. 0.133 qts.
cordel	Mexico: 50 varas Cuba: 1/324 caballerías Paraguay: 83 1/3 varas Spain:	46.29 yds. 0.102 acre 66.77 feet 76.42 yds. 22.83 ft.
coto	Spain: 104.5 milimeters	4.1141 in.
criadero de ganado mayor	Spain, Mexico: 10 225/1,000 caballerías	1,081.29 acres
cuadra	Argentina: 150 sq. varas Chile: 150 " " Ecuador: 100 sq. " Paraguay: 100 sq. " Uruguay: 100 sq. "	142.1 sq. yds. 137.13 " " 91.42 " " 94.71 " " 93.42 " "
cuarta	Brazil: " Paraguay: Spain, Guatemala:	0.92 acre 1.03 pk. .20 gal. 8.23 in.
cuartal	Spain: 2.3839 áreas	.058906 acre

SPECIAL AIDS

cuarterada	Spain: 71.0311 áreas	1.712559 acre
cuarterón	Mexico: 1/4 Hectoliter Spain: (oil) Spain: 1/4 libra	0.71 bu. 0.133 liq. qts. 0.253564 lb.
cuartilla	Spain: 1/4 arroba Spain: 1/4 fanega	107. gal. 1.57 pk.
cuartillo	Mexico: dry commodities liquids oil Spain: 1/4 celemn Spain: 1/4 azumbre	1.72 dry qt. 0.482 liq. qt. 0.535 liq. qt. 1.05 dry qt. 1.07 liq. qt.
cuerva	Puerto Rico:	0.97 acre
decaesterio	metric system	13.08 cu. yds.
decágramos	" "	0.3527 oz.
decámetro	" "	32.808 ft.
decárea	" "	0.2471 acre
deciárea	" "	11.96 sq. yds.
deciesterio	" "	3.5315 cu. ft.
decígramo	" "	1.5432 grains
decílitro	" "	6.1025 cu. in.
decímetro	" "	3.937 in.
dedo	Spain: 1/48 vara	0.6949 in.

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

destre mall- orquin	Spain: 0.1775 áreas	.004386 acre
día de bueyes	Spain: 12.5772 áreas	.3105286 acre
dracma	Spain: 1/8 onza	148.387 grains
ejido	Argentina: 4 leguas cuad.	41.7316 sq. mi.
emina	France: 20 to 47.6 liters	44.092 lbs. to 104.9389 lbs.
escrúpulo	Mexico: .00119808 kilograms	.0026412871 lb.
estadal	Spain: 16 sq. varas 4 Castilian varas Nicaragua:	13.37 sq. yds. 3.656 yds. 12.34 sq. varas
estadel	Venezuela:	3.57 yds.
estadio	Portugal:	282. yds.
estado	Spain: 2 varas	1.83 yds.
esterio	metric system	1.308 cu. yds.
fanega	Argentina: Chile: Costa Rica: Cuba: Ecuador, El Sal- vador: Gibraltar: Guatemala: México: " Paraguay: Spain: Venezuela:	3.89 bu. 2.75 " 11.35 " 3.0 " 1.57 " 1.60 " 1.58 " 2.577 " 8.81 acres 8.17 bu. 1.58 " 3.33 "

SPECIAL AIDS

fanega de tierra	Spain: 576 sq. esta- dales	8,221.5329 sq. yds.
fanegada	Canary Islands: Peru: Spain: Venezuela:	1.30 acres 1.59 " 1.59 " 1.73 "
fanga	Brazil: Portugal:	4.12 bu. 1.57 "
ferrado	Portugal: 605 sq. varas Spain: 6.3958 áreas	0.179 acre .158402 acre
frasco	Argentina	2.51 qt.
fundo legal para pueblos	México: 1,200 varas sq.; 2 36/100 caballerías	249.57 acres
galón	Argentina: Perú: Venezuela:	1.01 gal. 0.89 " 0.925 "
garrafa	Brazil:	0.704 liq. qt.
geira	Portugal:	1.43 acres
geme	Spain: 139 millimeters	5.4772 in.
giornata	Italy:	0.94 acres
gramo	metric system	15.432 grains
grano	Spain: 1/12 tomin	2.0609 grains
hacienda	25,000 x 5,000 varas	21,684.97 acres

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

h�ctara	metric system	2.471 acres
hect�gramo	" "	3.5274 oz.
hect�litro	" "	26.418 gal. 2.838 bu.
hect�metro	" "	109.36 yd.
hect�stero	" "	130.8 cu. yds.
huebra	Spain: 22.3595 �reas	.552503 acre
jarra	M�xico: 18 cuartillos	2.17 gal.
jornal	Spain: 48.0415 �reas	1.187105 acres
kiloesterio	metric system	1,308. cu. yds.
kil�gramo	" "	2.2046 lb.
kil�litro	" "	35.315 cu. ft.
kil�metro	" "	0.62137 mi.
labor	M�xico: Texas:	174. acres 177.14 acres
lastre	Argentina: 15 fanegas	58.40 bu.
legoa	Brazil: 20,000 p�s Portugal: 24 estadios	4.10 mi. 3.85 mi.
legua	Argentina: Chile: 5,400 varas M�xico: Paraguay: "	3.23 mi. 2.81 mi. 2.60 mi. 2.69 mi. 4,633. acres

SPECIAL AIDS

legua (cont'd)	Spain:	
	20,000 pies	
	burgaleses	18,283.099 ft.
	20,000 pies	
	geométricos	19,226.933 ft.
libra	México, Spain:	
	.46006272 kilo-	
	grams	1.0142642 lb.
libra		
(medical)	México, Spain:	
	12 onzas	.69729 lb.
line	Paraguay:	1.85 acres
linea	Argentina, Paraguay:	
	1/432 vara	0.0789 in.
	Chile: 1/432 vara	0.0769 in.
	México: 1/432 vara	0.0769 in.
	Spain: 1/432 vara	0.0769 in.
linha	Portugal:	
	1/144 pé	0.0902 in.
liño	Paraguay:	1.85 acres
litro	metric system	61.025 cu. in.
	" "	.9081 dry qt.
	" "	1.0567 liq. qt.
maiz	Chile:	
	0.128 grams	1.975 grains
mano	Spain:	
	10 centimeters	3.9370 in.
manzana	Argentina:	1.85 acres
	old, metric	2.47 "
	Costa Rica, Guate-	
	mala, El Salvador:	1.73 "
	Honduras:	1.723 "
	México:	1.833 "
	Nicaragua:	1.74 "

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

marco	México: 2 7/8 varas 1/2 libra	2.66 yds. .5071321 lb.
mecate	Honduras: 24 varas	22. yds.
medio	Spain: 1/24 fanega	2.01 dry qts.
megametro	metric system	621.4 mi.
melo	Portugal: 1/24 almude 1/8 fanega	0.727 liq. qts. 6.28 dry qts.
metro	metric system	39.37000 in.
micro	" "	0.000039 in.
microlitro	" "	0.000061 cu. in.
micromilimetro	" "	0.000039 in.
miglio	Italy (Naples): " (Rome): " metric system	1.38 mi. 0.925 mi. 0.621 mi.
milha	Brazil: Portugal:	1.21 mi. 1.28 mi.
milliesterio	metric system	0.0353 cu. ft.
miligramo	" "	0.0154 grains
mililitro	" "	0.0610 cu. ft.
milimetro	" "	0.03937 in.
mula	Honduras: Nicaragua: Spain: Venezuela:	1.149 mi. 1.159 mi. 0.866 mi. 1.154 mi.
milliar	metric system	1.076 sq. ft.

SPECIAL AIDS

mine	France (Orleans):	0.92 bu.
mirialitro	metric system	283.7 bu. 2,642.7 gals.
miriámetro	" "	6.2137 ml.
miriara	" "	247.1 acres
misura	Balearic Islands:	4.29 gal.
moio	Brazil:	61.8 bu.
	Portugal:	23.6 bu.
mojada	Spain:	
	48.9650 acres	1.209925 acres
moyo	Spain:	
	16 cántaras	58.368 gals.
naranja	Spain, Mexico:	
	16 sq. dedos	0.6831 in.
obrađa	Spain:	
	58.8318 áreas	1.332183 acres
ochavillo	Spain:	
	1/32 celemín	0.016 pk.
onza	Mexico:	
	.02875392 kilo-	
	grams	.0633908 lbs.
	Spain:	
	28 grams 755	
	milligrams	1,187.096 grains
paja	Spain, Mexico:	
	1/3 dedo	0.23 in.
palmo	Balearic Islands:	7.70 in.
	Italy:	3.94 in.
	Portugal, Brazil:	8.66 in.
	Spain:	8.23 in.
panilla	Spain:	
	1/4 libra	.253564 lb.

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

paso	Spain: 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ varas	1.52 yds.
paso de Salomón	Spain, Mexico:	1.52 yds.
passo	Brazil: 5 pés	1.80 yds.
pé	Portugal:	1.08 ft.
pés	Ancient Rome (foot)	11.64 in.
peonada	Spain: 39.1292	.9668825 acre
peonía	Spain: 50 x 100 pies	4,178.5 sq. ft.
pie	Paraguay: 1/3 vara	11.36 in.
	Spain: 1/3 vara; 16 dedos	10.97 in.
pie bur- gales	Spain:	10.969 in.
pie geomét- rico	Spain:	10.936 in.
pied	France: 12 pouces	1.066 ft.
piéde	Italy:	11.223 in.
pinte	France:	0.984 liq. qts.
pipa	Brazil:	126.6 gal.
pouce	France:	1.066 in.
pulgada	México: 1/12 pie	0.916 in.
	Spain: 12 lineas	0.914 in.

SPECIAL AIDS

punto	Italy:	0.14 in.
	Spain, México:	0.000354 in.
quarto	Brazil:	
	1/16 fanga	8.23 dry qts.
quintal	México:	101.44 lbs.
	Central America:	101.41 "
	South America:	101.4 "
	metric system	220.46 "
ración	Spain:	
	1/192 fanega	0.0082 bu.
robada	Spain:	.222635 acre
sitio	México:	
	492.28 fanegas	4,338.18 acres
sitio de gan- ado mayor	México:	
	5,000 sq. varas	4,629.166 sq. yds.
stero	Italy:	35.31 cu. ft.
suerte	Nicaragua:	3.48 acres
	Uruguay:	
	2,700 cuadras	7.69 sq. mi.
	México:	
	552 x 276 varas	511.06 yds. x 255.53 yds.
surco	México:	
	48 dedos 6 dedos base, 8 height	4.14 base x 5.52 height in.
tahulla	Spain	
	11.1823 áreas	.27631463 acre
tapia	Spain:	
	3.882 sq. meters	5.0355 sq. yd.
tarea	Cuba:	82.56 sq. yds.

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

toesa	Spain:	
	1 meter 672	
	millimeters	1 yd. 30.3566 in.
toesa del Perú	Perú:	
	1.94902 meters	2 yd. 4.6329 in.
tomín	Spain:	
	1/3 adarme	24.731 grains
tonel	Brazil:	
	2 pipas	253.2 gals.
tonelada	Argentina:	29.20 bu.
	Portugal:	229.98 gals.
	Spain:	
	920 k. 185	
	grams	2,028.5 lb.
		978.92 grains
tonneau	metric system	2,204.6 lbs.
tonneau de jauge	international:	100. cu. ft.
trigo	Chile:	
	0.048 grams	0.740 grains
vara	Argentina,	
	Paraguay:	34.09 in.
	Brazil:	43.31 in.
	Chile, Guatemala,	
	Peru, El Salvador:	32.91 in.
	Colombia:	31.5 in.
	Cuba:	33.39 in.
	Honduras:	32.87 in.
	México:	
	838 millimeters	32.99 in.
	Nicaragua:	33.06 in.
	Portugal	
	legalized:	43.11 in.

SPECIAL AIDS

vara (cont'd)	Texas:	33.33 in.
	California:	33. in.
	Uruguay:	33.63 in.
	Spain:	
	Alava: 0.835905	
	meters	32.909579 inches
	Albacete:	
	0.837 meters	32.95269 "
	Alicante:	
	0.912 "	35.90544 "
	Almerfa	
	0.833 "	32.79521 "
	Ávila:	
	0.835905 "	32.909579 "
	Badajoz:	
	0.835905 "	32.909579 "
	Baleares:	
	0.782 "	30.78734 "
	Burgos:	
	0.835905 "	32.909579 "
	Cáceres:	
	0.835905 "	32.909579 "
	Cádiz:	
	0.835905 "	32.909579 "
	Canarias:	
	0.842 "	33.14954 "
	Castellón	
	0.906 "	35.66922 "
	Castilla:	
	0.835905 "	32.909579 "
	Ciudad-Real:	
	0.839 "	33.03143 "
	Córdoba:	
	0.835905 "	32.909579 "
	Coruña	
	0.843 "	33.18891 "
	Cuenca:	
	0.835905 "	32.909579 "
	Granada:	
	0.835905 "	32.909579 "
	Guadalajara:	
	0.835905 "	32.909579 "
	Guipúzcoa:	
	0.837 "	32.95269 "
	Huelva:	
	0.835905 "	32.909579 "

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

vara (cont'd)	Huesca:		
	0.772 meters	30.39364 inches	
	Jaén:		
	0.839 "	33.03143 "	
	León:		
	0.835905 "	32.909579 "	
	Lérída:		
	0.778 "	30.62986 "	
	Loroño:		
	0.837 "	32.95269 "	
	Lugo:		
	0.855 "	33.66135 "	
	Madrid:		
	0.843 "	33.18891 "	
	Málaga:		
	0.835905 "	32.909579 "	
	Murcia:		
	0.835905 "	32.909579 "	
	Navarra:		
	0.785 "	30.90545 "	
	Orense:		
	0.835905 "	32.909579 "	
	Oviedo:		
	0.835905 "	32.909579 "	
	Palencia:		
	0.835905 "	32.909579 "	
	Pontevedra:		
	0.835905 "	32.909579 "	
	Salamanca:		
	0.835905 "	32.909579 "	
	Santander:		
	0.835905 "	32.909579 "	
	Segovia:		
	0.837 "	32.95269 "	
	Sevilla:		
	0.835905 "	32.909579 "	
	Soria:		
	0.835905 "	32.909579 "	
	Tarragona:		
	0.780 "	30.70860 "	
	Teruel:		
	0.768 "	30.23616 "	
	Toledo:		
	0.837 "	32.95269 "	
	Valencia:		
	0.906 "	35.66922 "	

SPECIAL AIDS

vara (cont'd)	Valladolid:		
	0.835905	Meters	32.909579 Inches
	Vizcaya:		
	0.835905	"	32.909579 "
	Zamora:		
	0.835905	"	32.909579 "
	Zaragoza:		
	0.772	"	30.39364 " 9

vara de			
Ribera	México:		
	36 pulgadas		32.97 in.

vesana	Spain:	.1401139	acre
--------	--------	----------	------

yugada	Spain:		
	460,800 sq. varas	79.65	acres

5. Monetary Terms.

The names of most coins cannot be translated into a foreign language. Occasionally an approximate correspondent can be found; as a rule, however, the original name of the coin should be retained and the equivalent value given in brackets. In international exchange, exact equivalent values are difficult to obtain. Great divergence of opinion exists among experts in the matter of ascertaining money values; some would use the purchasing power of money; others the value of the basic metal; index-numbers are often used to advantage.

The problem is further complicated by the confusion which existed in Spain and her colonies with respect to the value of coins of the same denomination in different parts of the empire because of the unstable market value of the basic metals, and because of the fluctuating prices of basic commodities such as wheat, salt, and meat, due to local condition.

Abuses by private persons with respect to the coinage and use of money further complicated the problem. In New Spain and in the Interior Provinces of Spain, the section

⁹Dirección General del Instituto Geográfico y Estadístico,
op. cit.

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

of the United States now included in the territory from California to Texas, such abuses were a common practice. The following letter sets forth the state of affairs in this section of the Spanish Empire with unusual clearness:

Among the many matters relating to the government and administration of these dominions that are clamoring for prompt and effective remedy, the improper use of imaginary money is, without doubt, one of the most worthy of attention.

All dealers, in beverages, foodstuffs, clothing, and raw materials arbitrarily coin money out of small pieces of wood or copper. Their places of business are known as mestizas, cacahuaterías, or pulquerías; and their coins as tlacos.

The tlacos have the identifying marks of their respective maker; each tlaco is worth one-eighth of one tomán, or regular silver real; but whether or not it has this value, it is not accepted anywhere except in the place of business of the maker.

The disorders, abuses, and, consequently, the extremely grave harm resulting from this kind of commerce or private trade so generally tolerated is great and requires an extensive explanation.

Such an explanation was made to His Majesty by a man by the name of Don Agustín Corona, who suggested the coinage of copper coins and the absolute prohibition of the use of the imaginary coin known as tlaco. By royal cedula dated October 21, 1767, information relative to the advantages or disadvantages of the proposed project was requested from this office.

Captain General Marques de Croix was then viceroy. He had already commenced to take steps for the careful inspection or visitation of mestiza stores, and he had already noted the advantage of the orders for the extirpation of tlacos and the substitution of copper coins, when he received the afore-cited cedula.

He immediately requested official opinion, in accordance with instructions. Although he received adverse opinions from the tribunals of this consulado, from the

SPECIAL AIDS

procurator general of this city, and from the superintendent of the mint, who took exception to the official proposal and objected to the consulting vote of the royal acuerdo, he accepted the favorable opinion of Don Francisco Leandro de Viana, who at that time was discharging one of the positions of alcalde de corte of this audiencia.

He had good reasons for accepting it, for the opinion expressed by this zealous official was substantial, clear, and the greater part of it was based on knowledge acquired by him through first-hand experience in the aforesaid visitation of stores, a commission which was wisely confided to him in view of his ability, honesty, and experience, and because he had promoted and carried out in Manila, with the greatest felicity, the project under consideration for New Spain.

The Marques de Croix forwarded to the Supreme Council of the Indies a complete copy of the expediente, together with a confidential report dated December 25, 1769. On the same date he forwarded the same information, likewise confidentially, to the secretaries Marques de Grimaldi and Fr. Don Julian de Arriaga, recommending the great advantages to be derived from the most useful project suggested.

After having seen and examined most carefully and minutely everything set forth therein about this matter, I have been so impressed with it that if I were to waste one instant in promoting it, I should feel that I were failing in the fulfilment of my strictest duty and responsibility.

I cannot conceal the facts, knowing that mestiza stores, cacahuaterías, or pulquerías serve as depositories for articles stolen by domestic servants who despoil their masters, by respectable young men who thus torture their parents, and by gamblers and profligates who neglect their wives and children and leave them naked.

The cause of the existence of such disgraceful depositories for stolen goods is the use of imaginary coins, which gives rise to disorders and usuary, for jewels

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

and other articles are accepted at pawnshops only with usury.

The storekeeper takes security for three times the amount of the loan. He makes a loan, for instance, of ten pesos, when they ask him for a loan of twenty on an article which costs forty. It is understood, of course, that half the loan is to be made in cash and half of it in tlacos, that these are given at the rate of four for half of one real, and that they return to the borrower at the rate of five to one; thus the victim does not remedy his situation; he merely converts into silver coin his imaginary wood or copper money, which was coined by the storekeeper, and which cannot circulate elsewhere.

This monopoly makes it impossible for the poverty-stricken people to seek necessities to satisfy their hunger in establishments where better opportunities and greater facilities are offered with reference to things they desire or need. If one tlaco is spent for bread out of one-half real, three tlacos are not used until the store, where they were coined, has the articles or merchandise for which they are to be spent. There is, then, no other alternative but to make use of usurious exchange for this worthless coin, thereby losing twenty-five or fifty percent.

Worse still, tlacos are also subject to being left without any value whatever, since, in case of the bankruptcy of the storekeepers, there is no one to redeem them in circulation. The same is true very often in the case of transfers of stores from one merchant to another. Frequently the articles pawned are lost. Sometimes, at the time such articles are to be redeemed, they are shown to have greater amounts charged against them and nothing can be done about it. These excessive charges are always detrimental to the wretched owners.

Many effective and salutary measures have been issued by all my predecessors to remedy this and other less harmful effects resulting therefrom. Palliative remedies, however, as a rule produce no other results than to aggravate these evils of long standing to the grievous point of making them incurable.

SPECIAL AIDS

Such are, without a doubt, the evils suffered by the people of these dominions with respect to the circulation of tlacos. These coins ought to be extirpated; and this voluntary, intolerable, and despicable coin should be replaced by a standard coin of a small denomination and general and certain acceptance, as is done in all civilized countries in proportion to their needs.

I believe there is no greater need in any part of the world than there is in that territory included within the vast dominions of New Spain, whose inexhaustible riches do not remedy the misery of its inhabitants, who live on a daily wage. Whether this wage be large or small, it is always converted into imaginary coin for the acquisition of sustenance; and it is not sufficient to clothe the most shameless nakedness.

In the extensive and rich Interior Provinces, only within very recent years have silver coins been circulated with some regularity; and gold coins only rarely, since gold coins are introduced there only by chance; and silver coins are taken there only in sufficient numbers to cover one third or one fourth of the money allotments due the troops on the frontier.

Consequently, the lack of coined money compels the people, because of that fertile greed of mankind, to invent imaginary money. This money has not been, nor can it be, entirely extinguished. Nor does it easily lend itself to as clear an explanation as I would like to give it, if the confusing differences encountered in this unusual matter should permit.

One who possesses regular money is said to possess everything, for that kind of money is equivalent to anything he may need. This statement is not true in the Interior Provinces, where sales and purchases are made by the barter or exchange of one article for another, in such a manner that a poor man is compelled to make many exchanges in order to obtain whatever he needs.

It is true that in place of coin, silver bars are circulated; but they vary in value because of the different laws and ordinances. Furthermore, this imaginary, rough, and uncoined money is to be found only in the

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

possession of miners, or, rather, the merchants who furnish them with supplies for the payment of laborers, purchase of mules, equipment, and for the cultivation of farms.

The merchant, who is really the owner of everything, arbitrarily sets the price of everything. He sells clothing and other articles at whatever price can be obtained from the purchaser, according to his means. Although known kinds of cloth, for instance, may have a fixed regulation price of one peso, or ten, twelve, or fourteen reales, which is the highest price, there is always a chance for alteration. Since such a rate is based on arbitrary principles, use is made of the one which is most advantageous to the merchant. Since the fraud is neither noticed nor investigated, contracts are generally fulfilled.

As I stated above, it is not easy to explain a matter that requires varied knowledge and many examples to be understood. Nevertheless, since my purpose is to describe the harm caused the wretched Indian and the poverty-stricken day laborer by these truly imaginary coins; I shall give sufficient facts to enable one to form an opinion about the matter.

An Indian working for a daily wage, for instance, earns six pesos per month at the rate of two reales each day, excepting holidays. His overseer pays him with three varas of native baize; the price of baize is two pesos per vara. The overseer, however, purchases the baize from a merchant at the rate of half its regular price, which is ten or twelve reales. Consequently, he pays the Indian only four and a half pesos for the six pesos he earns in one month. If the purchase was made at the minimum price of seven or eight reales, then the overseer pays the Indian only three pesos and six reales.

The small amount of silver in current circulation in a few of the Interior Provinces (for it has not yet reached New Mexico, and it is just beginning to circulate in California), has, to a certain extent, remedied usurious trade. This benefit, however, does not reach the wretched population who are in need of a coin of small denomination in order not to incur a loss

SPECIAL AIDS

in the exchange of the coin of high denomination which they acquire and must exchange for things of small cost, such as food, medicines, and similar articles.

The coinage of copper coins would remedy all the grave harm caused by the circulation of tlacos in all the provinces of this extensive kingdom, where the use of imaginary frontier money is current. The circulation of the precious metals, which they urgently need, should be encouraged; and copper coins should be used for ordinary purchases throughout New Spain.

The great advantages of the establishment of this new coin of low denomination should have two objectives; first, its intrinsic value should not alter that of food, clothing, notions, and other kinds of merchandise; second, the amount coined should not exceed the limits of the need which makes such coinage necessary as to provincial coin; and its circulation should be confined to the territory of New Spain.

The regular silver real has a value of twelve granos. Using this coin as a standard, two kinds of copper coins should be made: one with the value of one grano; the other with the value of half of one grano. Thus there would be no alteration in the price of merchandise. The purchase of the most insignificant articles could continue to be effected, as now, with cacaos, with no other harm than the tendency to usury caused by the use of tlacos, which should be absolutely forbidden.

The regulation of the amount of copper coins to be put in circulation in each province or intendency is not difficult. The general census now being taken will record the number of families which may be used as a basis to compute the amount of small denomination coins needed.

I would present to Your Excellency a detailed report on the subject of this letter, including the smallest details, but the report furnished by the Count of Tepa and the one prepared by the Marques de Croix, which was sent to the Council of the Indies together with a complete expediente on the matter, make it unnecessary for me to spend any more time in setting forth the great benefits to be derived from the advantageous project of

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

the extirpation from this kingdom of all imaginary coins, and the establishment of copper coins.

Adverse opinions have no other foundation than the great difficulties brought forth by the whims of men who are satisfied with established custom whether or not it is beneficial, especially when the harm is felt less where it cannot do its full damage.

I wish to overcome any difficulties that may have any bearing on the royal service and the general welfare, and my zeal shall be unflinching in realizing and promoting their happiness. Thus I will try to fulfill the obligations of my office, loyalty, gratitude, zeal, and love which I dedicate at the feet of the king with the deepest respect. I beg Your Excellency to make all this known to His Majesty, and to give me whatever instructions may be forthcoming in view of this letter.

May God guard Your Excellency many years.

Mexico, March 27, 1790.

El Conde de Revilla Gagedo

Don Antonio Valdez¹

Imaginary money of various types was used in isolated provinces, where little bullion was to be found. On the Texas coast, for instance, in the year 1828, the following statement was recorded:

...an opportunity was offered to trade an order of five cows and calves for hewed logs sixteen feet long to build one room; ...The order of one cow and calf had by custom become a circulating medium for \$10, hence the order for five cows and calves for these logs.²

The economist or the numismatist may be greatly concerned about the state of international exchange at different periods of history. We assume that the historian, however, is usually satisfied merely with an approximate working equivalent for the par value of obsolete coins. Proceeding on this assumption, therefore, in the determination of

¹Transcripts, The Archives Collections, The University of Texas.

²Mrs. Mary Sherwood Helm, Scraps of Early Texas History. B. R. Warner & Co., Austin, Texas, 1884, p. 47.

SPECIAL AIDS

modern United States equivalent values for Spanish coins from 1492 to 1850, we have used as a basis the tables for 1492 to 1928 prepared by Juan Álvarez in his work entitled Temas de Historia Económica Argentina, o, Equivalencia actual de las monedas usadas en el territorio argentino (1492-1928). By transferring the values of Argentine money to United States money for 1936, as given in the Handbook of Foreign Currencies, prepared by the Department of Commerce, in 1936, and a pamphlet entitle Monetary Systems of the Principal Countries of the World, compiled in the Office of the Director of the Mint, 1916, we have obtained our equivalent values for coins used between the years 1492 and 1850.

Juan Álvarez explains his method of arriving at modern Argentine equivalent values of ancient Spanish coins in the following lines:

It is impossible to determine exactly how much and how the purchasing power of one metal oscillated from 1492 to our times. To attempt to study the problem of the combined oscillations of both metals would be to accumulate difficulties. Consequently, I decided to adopt gold as the sole standard, even though in fact Spain was not monometallic, and for a long time her coins were struck without adhering to a basic and general type.

In the face of the difficulty in determining exactly the nature of the variations in the purchasing power of gold, I have adopted as a hypothesis that it remained invariable; and that from 1492 that metal had a value of \$0.6888 [Argentine money] per gram, which price is still assigned to it in accordance with the calculations made during the first years of the French republic (1 kilogram of gold--3,444.44 francs--688.88 gold Argentine pesos). I have reference to the gold peso of our monetary law of November 5, 1881, with 9/10 fineness, and 1.6129 grams. In the following computations I have reduced it to paper money at the rate of \$1 paper money to 0.44 gold, in accordance with the law of conversion of October 31, 1899, which is in force today, or the same as that used as the basis for our statistical tables. Consequently, I am attributing to each gold coin a permanent value as long as its legal value does not change; for example, I attribute to it the val-

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

ue of \$4.85 paper money to one gold escudo, from 1537 to 1771.

Likewise, I have made use of the hypothesis that silver continued to fall in value with relation to gold, from 1:1.11 which it had at the end of the XV century to the maximum of 1:17 reached during the first independent government [of Argentina]. Likewise I have made use of gold value in relation to copper coins. For the reasons given above, I believe that these bases permit one to obtain results which are amply practical. I have not made use of fractions of smaller denomination than one centavo because I think there are chances of making major errors.

...

For facility in exposition, I have divided the tables into various periods, corresponding to as many important changes in the monetary system. They are arranged in twelve groups, in which these dates are included:

Years 1492-1537	Years . . . 1728-1737
" 1537-1566	" . . . 1737-1771
" 1567-1608	" . . . 1772-1811
" 1609-1642	" . . . 1812-1862
" 1642-1686	" . . . 1862-1881
" 1686-1728	" . . . 1882-1928 ³

Since the equivalent values of coins used prior to the year 1492, as given in the lists below, were obtained by a tortuous method and in a manner not altogether satisfactory, they may be used only with caution. Nevertheless, these values are useful in determining the comparative worth of personal or real property. The fine weight of silver or gold of certain coins was ascertained, and their equivalent value was found by giving the pure gold or silver its equivalent value in United States currency for 1936. It was found that in January, 1936, the Spanish peseta, which con-

³Juan Álvarez, Temas de Historia Económica Argentina: Equivalencia actual de las monedas usadas en el territorio argentino (1492-1928), pp. 31, 35.

SPECIAL AIDS

tains 64.4301 grains of silver,⁴ had a par value of \$0.3267.⁵ At this rate, therefore, one grain of silver was valued at \$0.00507. A ten peseta gold coin, which is not in circulation, contains 44.8036 grains of gold. One grain of gold, therefore, was valued at \$0.0729, and one ounce at \$34.9920. The weight of the silver maravedí was known for definite periods between 1312 and 1550. Once its value was determined, the maravedí was used as a unit in ascertaining the par value of other coins. For that purpose, the following table was used:

Table I

Date	Number of Maravedís To the Cologne Mark	<u>Maravedí</u> Contents of Fine Silver, Grains	Par Value United States, 1936
1312	130	25.85	\$0.1310
1324	125	26.86	0.1361
1368	200	16.79	0.0851
1379	250	13.43	0.0680
1390	500	6.71	0.0340
1406	1,000	3.35	0.0169
1454	2,250	1.49	0.0075
1550 ⁶	2,210 ⁶	1.52 ⁶	0.0077

In determining the par value of coins used during the reign of Alfonso the Wise and before, the following table was used:

Table II

Date	Name of Coin	Metal	Weight in Grains	Par Value United States Currency, 1936
Goths	libra	gold	4,608	\$335.9232

⁴United States Department of Commerce, Handbook of Foreign Currencies. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1936, p. 186.

⁵Ibid., p. 185.

⁶W. A. Shaw, The History of Currency, 1252 to 1894, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, N. Y., 1899, p. 321.

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

Table II (cont'd)

Goths	onza	gold	576	\$41.9904
Goths	ochava	gold	72	5.2488
Goths	tomín	gold	12	0.8748
Goths	sueldo	gold	96	6.9984
Goths	sueldo	silver	96	0.4867
Goths	denario	silver	72	0.3650
Moors	maravedí	silver	56	0.2839
James I,				
Aragon	maravedí	silver	14	0.0709
Alfonso X ⁷	maravedí ⁷	silver ⁷	10 ⁷	0.0507

Aside from the fact that the subject of international exchange is extremely complicated and beyond our field of study, we believe that historians are principally interested in approximate equivalent par values that may be safely used in historical investigation of a general nature. Consequently, we have listed in alphabetical order the names of most Spanish coins in use in Spain and her colonies from the twelfth through the twentieth century. Next to the name of the coin, we have placed the name of the predominant metal to be found in the coin in brackets, except in cases where it could not be readily ascertained. In the second column we have listed the date when the coin was struck, the date when it was in use, or the name of the king during whose reign the value given was current. The third column lists the equivalent par value in United States currency for January, 1936.

SPANISH COINS WITH THEIR APPROXIMATE PAR VALUE IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY

Name	Date	Approximate Equivalent in U. S. Currency, 1936
Aguila	1497	\$3.7223
Agneus Dei [silver]	1388	0.034
Agneus Dei [vellón]	1394	0.0056

⁷W. A. Shaw, The History of Currency, 1252 to 1894, B. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, N. Y., 1899, pp. 319-323.

SPECIAL AIDS

Agneus Dei {vellón,	Henry IV, 1454-1474	0.0009
Alfonsi {gold,	Alfonso VI,	0.4867
blanca {vellón,	Henry IV, 1454-1474	0.0009
blanca {silver,	Henry III, 1394-1406	0.0170
blanca {vellón,	1497	0.0031
blanca nueva {vellón,	John III, 1406-1454	0.0169
blanca vieja {vellón,	John III, 1406-1454	0.0084
cacao {nut,	1790	0.0011
castellano {gold,	Alfonso XI, 1302-1350	6.9984
castellano {gold,	1455	3.1500
castellano {gold,	June 13, 1497	5.1128
castellano {gold,	1500	5.1128
castellano {gold,	Philip III, December 13, 1612	4.5574
castellano {gold,	Charles II, 1686	28.8150
castellano {gold,	Philip V, March 17, 1719	28.8150
centavo {copper,	1850	0.0156
cincuen	Henry III, 1394-1406	0.0170
cincuen {vellón,	1455	0.0037

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

cornado {silver}	Henry II, 1369	\$0.0851
cornado {vellón}	John III, 1406-1454	0.0084
cornado nuevo {vellón}	Henry III, 1394-1406	0.0056
cornado nuevo {vellón}	Henry IV, 1454-1474	0.0037
cornado viejo {vellón}	Henry III, 1394-1406	0.0056
cornado viejo {vellón}	Henry IV, 1454-1474	0.0009
corona {gold}	1497	3.7570
coronado {silver}	1284-1295	0.1017
cruzado {silver}	Henry II, 1369-1379	0.0238
cruzado de oro portugués {gold}	1500	3.9204
cruzado de Portugal {gold}	June 13, 1497	3.9204
cuartilla {silver}	1800	0.0528
cuartillo {copper}	1497	0.0857
cuarto excelente {gold}	June 26, 1475	1.5750
dinero	1252	0.0050
dinero prieto {vellón}	1256	0.0650
dinero nuevo {vellón}	Henry III, 1394-1406	0.0034
dinero nuevo {vellón}	Henry IV, 1454-1474	0.0038

SPECIAL AIDS

dinero viejo {vellón}	Henry III, 1394-1406	\$0.0034
dinero viejo {vellón}	Henry IV, 1454-1474	0.0038
dobla {gold}	Alfonso X 1252-1284	3.5490
dobla {gold}	Sancho IV, 1284-1295	2.8820
dobla {gold}	Ferdinand IV, 1295-1312	3.1440
dobla {gold}	Alfonso XI, 1302-1350	3.2750
dobla {gold}	Henry II, September 1, 1369	3.2338
dobla {gold}	John I, 1379-1390	3.7400
dobla {gold}	John I, 1387	3.4000
dobla {gold}	John I, 1388	2.3800
dobla {gold}	Henry III, 1394-1406	3.2440
dobla {gold}	Henry IV, 1454-1474	3.1500
dobla {gold}	1462	4.4100
dobla {gold}	1465	6.3000
dobla {gold}	1480	3.2625
dobla {gold}	June 13, 1497	3.7440
dobla castellana	John I. December 26, 1388	2.3800

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

dobla de la banda {gold}	Juan II, 1406-1454	1.8759
dobla de la banda {gold}	1434	1.7576
dobla de la banda {gold}	1442	1.6900
dobla de la banda {gold}	1472	2.2500
dobla marroquí {gold}	Henry II, September 1, 1369	3.0696
dobla morisca {gold}	John I, December 26, 1388	2.1760
dobla morisca {gold}	1455	0.2570
doblón {gold}	1497	5.1128
doblón {gold} de a 8	1609-1642	27.8981
ducado {gold}	Henry III, 1394-1406	1.0200
ducado {gold}	1455	1.2375
ducado {gold}	June 13, 1497	3.9204
ducado veneciano {gold}	1500	3.9000
duro {silver}	June 13, 1497	2.7442
Enrique {gold}	Henry IV 1471	3.1500
Enrique {gold}	1497	4.9920
Enrique castellano {gold}	February 20, 1475	3.2625
escudito {gold}	1772-1811	1.8948
escudo {gold}	September 1, 1369	3.0696
escudo {gold}	1537	3.9204

SPECIAL AIDS

escudo {gold}	Charles V, 1516-1556	\$3.9204
escudo {gold}	November 23, 1566	3.4875
escudo {gold}	January 1, 1609	3.4875
escudo {gold}	December 13, 1642	3.4875
escudo {gold}	January 12, 1643	3.4875
escudo {gold}	November 14, 1652	3.4875
escudo {gold}	October 14, 1686	3.4875
escudo {silver}	October 16, 1686	1.7315
escudo {gold}	November 26, 1686	3.4875
escudo {gold}	February 8, '1726	3.4875
escudo {gold}	September 2, 1728	3.4875
escudo {gold}	September 16, 1755	3.4875
escudo {gold}	1812-1862	3.9160
escudo de la corona {gold}	1500	3.5360
excelente {gold}	June 26, 1475	6.3000
excelente {gold}	June 13, 1497	10.2420
excelente entero de la Granada {gold}	1497	3.9204
florín {gold}	February 20, 1475	1.8000
florín de Aragón {gold}	September 1, 1369	1.9573
florín de Aragón {gold}	Henry III, 1394-1406	1.7871

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

florín de aragón {gold}	Henry IV, 1454-1474	\$1.7020
florín de Aragón {gold}	June 13, 1497	3.7223
florín de Florencia {gold}	September 1, 1369	2.1275
florín de Florencia {gold}	1500	3.7223
grano	1750	0.0190
gros tournois	Alfonso X, 1252-1284	0.0600
justo {gold}	1497	5.8760
león {gold}	1157	4.3800
libra {gold}	Goths	35.9232
maravedí {gold}	1157	6.9817
maravedí noveno	1252	0.0507
maravedí burgalés	1252	0.6105
maravedí viejo	1252	0.6105
maravedí blanco	1252	0.6105
maravedí antiguo {gold}	1252	5.8500
maravedí {silver}	1252-1284	0.0507
maravedí {silver}	Henry IV, 1454-1474	0.0075
maravedí de blanca	Henry IV 1454-1474	0.0210
maravedí noveno {silver}	Alfonso X, 1252-1284	0.0650
maravedí {vellón}	1537-1566	0.0099
maravedí {vellón}	1609-March, 1625	0.0076

SPECIAL AIDS

maravedí {vellón,	March, 1625	
	April, 1636	\$ 0.0071
maravedí {vellón,	May, 1636	
	January, 1638	0.0063
maravedí {vellón,	January, 1638	
	October, 1641	0.0061
maravedí {vellón,	1641-1642	0.0052
maravedí de la guerra	1252-1284	0.0507
maravedí,morisco {gold,	Alfonso X,	
	1252-1284	6.9817
maravedí viejo	Sancho IV,	
	1284-1294	0.6105
maravedí prieto	1258	0.2028
marco {silver,	Alfonso X,	
	1252-1284	6.3375
marco Alfonsi {gold,	April 14, 1299	335.9232
Marfa {silver,	1686	1.3884
meaja nueva {vellón,	Henry III,	
	1394-1406	0.0005
meaja vieja {vellón,	Henry IV,	
	1454-1472	0.0037
medio	1750	0.0898
noble {gold,	1497	11.1699
ochava {copper,	1750	0.0053
octavo {copper,	1497	0.0428
octavo {imaginary,	1750	0.0024
onza {gold,	1509-1642	27.9001
onza {gold,	1750	27.9001

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

onza {gold}	1812-1862	\$26.5770
óvulo {vellón}	John III, 1406-1454	0.0042
pepión {vellón}	Ferdinand III, 1217-1252	0.0325
peseta {silver}	Philip III, 1598-1621	0.5227
peseta {silver}	Isabel II, April 15, 1848	0.7775
peso, or real de a 8	1642-1686	1.5844
peso {silver}	1800	1.4584
peso {silver}	1812-1862	1.5632
peso de tepuzque {silver}	1520	2.8288
peso duro {silver}	1800	1.8230
peso fuerte {silver}	1777-1811	1.7151
pilón {copper}	1750	0.0066
real {silver}	Alfonso XI, 1312-1350	0.2620
real {silver}	Pedro I, 1350-1360	0.4083
real {silver}	Henry II, 1369-1379	0.2553
real {silver}	John I, 1379-1390	0.2720
real {silver}	December 26, 1388	0.2040
real {silver}	1391	0.2720
real {silver}	Henry III, 1394-1406	0.1020

SPECIAL AIDS

real {silver}	1406	\$0.0507
real {silver}	John II, 1406-1454	0.0718
real {silver}	Henry IV, 1454-1474	0.1500
real {silver}	April 18, 1471	0.2625
real {silver}	1497	0.3546
real {vellón}	Philip III, 1609-1625	0.0212
real {vellón}	March, 1625 April, 1636	0.2286
real {vellón}	May, 1636 January, 1638	0.2123
real {vellón}	January, 1638 October, 1642	0.1960
real {vellón}	December, 1641 July, 1642	0.1633
real {silver}	1812-1862	0.1943
real {silver}	Philip IV, 1652	0.1960
real {vellón}	1686	0.1155
real {silver}	1772-1811	0.2123
real de a 8 {silver}	Charles II, October 16, 1686	1.6988
reis {imaginary}	1800	0.0046
salute {gold}	John II, 1442	1.6900
salute {gold}	1497	3.9118
seisén {silver}	1303	0.0480

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

seisino {silver}	Alfonso X, 1252-1284	\$0.0480
sueldo {silver}	1157	0.4867
sueldo {silver}	Ferdinand III, 1217-1252	0.0407
sueldo {silver}	Alfonso X, 1252-1284	0.0407
tlaco {wood, copper}	1790	0.0264
tomín {silver}	1790	0.2112
tostón {silver}	1800	0.8492

CHAPTER V

TRANSCRIPTION

Occasionally the difficulties encountered in reading a document necessitate its transcription before an attempt can be made to translate it. Moreover, in order to prolong the life of fragile documents or those that are in great demand, it is often necessary to make transcriptions. Whatever the purpose of the transcription may be, any copy of a document should be so faithful and reliable that the reader will not be compelled to refer to the original in order to verify its content. Consequently, the transcriber should bear in mind the fact that transcription of a document does not imply the right to edit it.¹

It must be borne in mind that the forms employed in recording Spanish historical documents were not an innovation created by the author overnight or introduced on the spur of the moment. They were the product of gradual but constant experimentation by writers throughout the centuries.

Because of the scarcity of suitable writing materials, records had to be concise; since they served as the final authority in legal matters, they had to be accurate; at the same time, they had to be conveniently arranged for easy reference. The results of such experience were gathered and taught in a few places of learning to a limited number of scribes, who went out to record the vast quantities of documents which are now resting in archives and awaiting the searcher or translator of today. It is evident that each form was employed by the scribe to answer a definite purpose. If he used abbreviations, they quite frequently occured at the end of a line where the space was too lim-

¹The discussion of the various problems of transcription and the rules set down at the end of this chapter are the result of the study of certain rules for transcription set forth in various typed and printed manuals. Special attention was given to rules discussed in: (1) Copying Manuscripts, (pamphlet) Minnesota Historical Society, 1935; H.G.T. Christopher, Paleography and Archives, Chapter III: "Transcription of Manuscripts," Grafton & Co., London, 1938; and several sets of typed rules used in the Archives Collections, The University of Texas.

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

ited for the entire word; if he employed such expressions as Rayado, tachado, and no vale, he did so to protect the reader against subsequent tampering with the document by unauthorized and possibly malevolent hands. If, in depositions, he reversed the normal order of paragraphing and resorted to "hanging indentation," with the first line flush with the left margin and the following lines indented, he did so in order to afford easy reference to the testimony of different parties.

1. Paragraphing. In the transcription of original documents the paragraphing of the original should always be retained. In transcribing translations, however, two exceptions can be made. The first concerns depositions in which the original has the first line of the paragraph flush with the left margin and indents the following lines. In this case the usual paragraph form should be used. The second exception applies to the transcription of copies. The original copy of a document will often have a period and a double dash to indicate the beginning of a new paragraph in the original; in these cases, the copyist should restore the original paragraph form.

2. Capitalization, spelling, and punctuation. The capitalization of the original should be kept in the transcription of an original document. In a translation, however, modern capitalization should be used. Spelling of all words should be retained when transcribing an original document. When transcribing a translation, all person or place names should be spelled exactly as they appear in the original; otherwise, spelling used in the original should be ignored. No change in the punctuation of an original should be made when making a transcription. In fact, all punctuation, seals, stamps, errors, marks, or any special design recorded on the original should be retained. It is occasionally necessary to copy unusual symbols and obsolete designs by hand. Since it is practically impossible to copy most seals and stamps, their position on the manuscript should be indicated by the use of the word "seal" or "stamp" enclosed in brackets. Any special symbols, other than punctuation, should also be retained in the transcription of translations.

3. Superscript Letters. Spanish historical documents contain an abundance of abbreviations with superscript let-

TRANSCRIPTION

ters. In printing such abbreviations, it has been customary to use two fonts of type, a large size for the text and a smaller measure for the superscripts.² In transcribing original documents, for the sake of accuracy all superscript letters should be written above the line of writing. Obviously, this practice necessitates double-spaced typing. In transcribing translations, only superscript letters used in signatures should be retained; in all other cases, the complete word should be transcribed.

4. Brackets. Since, in the translation and transcription of historical documents, the goal is the achievement of accuracy, brackets are essential and should be employed in both transcriptions and translations when copying any material not clearly expressed; furthermore, transcriptions and translations of historical documents are made primarily to be used as source materials by students of history. Consequently, in order to obviate the necessity of referring to the original, it is important to make use of brackets in writing out abbreviations, particularly of proper names, and to enclose any explanatory matter added to translations. The reading of transcriptions or translations encumbered with brackets is a most annoying experience. Nevertheless, for the sake of accuracy, brackets must be employed. When documents are prepared for publication, however, since they are usually edited, brackets may be eliminated. The parts of words that have been torn out of the original, whenever it is possible to determine what they were, should be placed within brackets. If words supplied for clarity immediately follow material placed within brackets to complete an abbreviation, only one set of brackets should be used. The words "a," "an," or "hereby," or the component parts of progressive tenses should not be enclosed within brackets.

5. Deletions. Occasionally the writer of an original

²The amount of editorial and printing time consumed by this method is so great that printers have recently resorted to an innovation in the transcription of superscript letters. They place such letters on the line of writing and add a period. This practice has been adopted by the "DAPP" in Mexico City (which corresponds approximately to the U. S. Government Printing Office), by Hoy, a leading literary-historical magazine of that city, and by other similar publications.

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

historical document marked out words or phrases and placed corrections either on the line of writing or between the lines. To make an accurate transcription of everything that appears in the original, it is advisable to insert such deletions in exactly the same order and at the same point where they occur; but deletions written between the lines should be placed on the line of writing. All deletions are indicated by striking a hyphen over each letter. In translations, all deletions should be translated and transcribed whenever possible; that is, when enough symbols are present to indicate the thought intended by the writer. If translation would necessitate the use of brackets, however, deleted material should be left in the original. Likewise, unfinished words other than abbreviations should be left in the original followed by three single-spaced dots to indicate their incomplete form. When an entire paragraph, or a page, is deleted, the word "Deleted," should be enclosed in brackets and placed at the beginning; the deleted section should then be translated and transcribed as usual; that is, it is not then necessary to strike a hyphen over each letter.

6. Pagination Two slanting bars (/), immediately followed by a superscript number of the page just beginning, should be inserted in the transcription at the point corresponding to the place where each new page begins in the original; no space should be allowed between the first letter of the new page and the two bars. It is not necessary, however, to place these bars at the head of the first page of the transcription. Furthermore, the letter "v" should follow the page number to indicate the verso of the page in the original; e.g., //², //^{2v}, //³, //^{3v}, etc. Spanish historical manuscripts usually are written on both sides of the page, but only the recto is numbered. Whenever the original writer wished to refer to the verso of a page he would merely state, for instance, pagina 3 vuelta, meaning, page 3 verso. Consequently, the method stated above can be used with admirable accuracy in the transcription of translations. In certain types of Spanish documents, one or more pages of related documents are interpolated between the regularly numbered pages, thus breaking the sequence; that is, one or more pages may be inserted between page //^{1v} and page //². In such cases, such interpolations should be indicated as 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, etc. If a document has one or more pages before the first numbered

TRANSCRIPTION

page, such pages should be marked merely a, b, c, and so on.

When the pages of the original are not numbered, it is advisable to number them according to the system set down above. If writing on manuscripts is permissible, it should be done with a medium soft lead pencil. When transcribing such additions, they should be placed within brackets. In the transcription of historical documents, a gap caused by a missing page should be indicated by placing the words "Page missing," in brackets, at the end of the last line.

7. Numbers. Numbers should be transcribed exactly as they are in the original; and they should be translated in the same manner. If the original used Roman or Arabic numbers, the same kind should be used in the transcription or translation. If numbers are spelled out in the original, they should also be spelled out in the transcription or translation.

8. Italics. In transcribing documents, words underlined in the original should be underlined in the transcription. In translations, three types of words should be underlined: (1) words marked foreign in the latest edition of Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language; (2) words that do not appear in Webster's dictionary; and (3) words underlined in the original.

9. Rubric, cross, stamp, and seal. Spanish writers observed the custom of supplementing their signature with a rubric, or a flourish of the pen, placed immediately beneath their name. The rubric served to certify the signature; sometimes the rubric alone was used to indicate a signature. Except by tracing or photographing, it is practically impossible to reproduce rubrics in transcriptions or translations; but their presence in the original should be indicated. The word "Rubric" should be enclosed in brackets and written directly beneath the signature.

Many Spanish documents have a cross printed on the top of the page. The cross may be indicated by writing the word "Cross" within brackets at the exact point where the cross is placed in the original. Sometimes, persons who could not write would sign their name with a cross. In such cases the word "Mark" within brackets should be placed at the exact point where the cross was made by the signer.

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

Stamps and seals are commonly found on legal documents. In order to indicate a difference in transcription between a stamp and a seal, the rule has been established that any impression seemingly placed on the paper before it was used for writing, except a watermark, is classified as a seal; whereas, a stamp is any impression made on the paper after it was used, such as a notary's stamp, or a government stamp pasted on the document. A wax stamp is indicated by placing the words "Wax stamp" enclosed in brackets at the point where the stamp occurs in the original. The words "seal" and "stamp" are also placed on a transcription or translation within brackets to indicate the existence of such impressions on the document. It is occasionally possible to read the words inscribed on the seal or stamp. In such cases the inscription should be transcribed and placed within brackets immediately after the word "seal" or "stamp".

10. Marginal notes, addresses, and endorsements. Several kinds of notes appear in Spanish historical documents. Those which give a summary of the document should be placed at the beginning or at the end of the transcription, as in the original, preceded by the symbols {M.N.} in brackets and spaced as indicated here. As a rule, other notes, including those prefaced by the abbreviations P. D. {posdata}, or N. B. {nota bene}, should be placed in brackets at the end of the document. Any marginal notations which would be obviously out of place at the end of the transcription, however, should be inserted on the side of the transcription at the point corresponding to the place where they appear in the original; a cordillera, or relay list, would fall in this class. Cattle brands, sketches of items introduced as court evidence and other symbols appearing in the original should be faithfully traced in pencil in the transcription and later done in India ink.

A reply written on the margin of a letter, with possibly a different date, place of writing, and signature of its own, is a letter, not a marginal note, and should be treated as such.

Addresses and endorsements should be copied at the end of the document, preceded by the bracketed word "Address" or "Endorsement". The address should precede the endorsement, for that is the order in which they were written originally.

TRANSCRIPTION

11. Expedientes. An expediente, is a dossier or file containing documents relating to a single administrative or judicial process wherein each of the requisite legal steps has documentary representation. If all the required acts to bring the process to a conclusion have been complied with, the dossier may be said to be an expediente completo. However, if the process has been arrested, the expediente is incompleto. Completeness or incompleteness refer to the process not to the documentary representation.³ Expedientes should be translated or transcribed as a unit; that is, all documents should be retained in the same order in which they appear in the original. The opening line of each separate document within the expediente, however, should start a new page; and the identification symbols, including page numbers in the expediente, should be placed at the end of each document.

12. Identification. It is customary to place at the end of each transcription or translation a symbol or series of symbols indicating the nature and origin of the document. These symbols show whether the document was printed or handwritten, whether it was in the handwriting of the author or someone else, and other necessary facts to be known about the document. The following list has been compiled from symbols employed by various institutions:

<u>Symbols</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
A.L.S.	Autograph letter signed. (The letter was written and signed by the same hand.)
A.L.	Autograph letter. (The letter was not signed.)
L.S.	Letter signed. (The letter was in one hand; the signature in another.)
A.D.S.	Autograph document signed. (The document, any instrument, usually not a letter,

³This definition was supplied by Mr. Ralph G. Lounsbury, The National Archives, Washington, D. C.

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

A.D.S. (cont'd)	was written and signed by the same hand.)
D.S.	Document signed. (The document was written by one hand and signed by another.)
A.Df.S.	Autograph draft signed. (The draft was written and signed by the same hand.)
A.Df.	Autograph draft. (The draft was not signed.)
Df.S.	Draft signed. (The body of the draft was written in one hand; the signature in another.)
C.	Copy. (A copy of a letter or document in Spanish historical manuscripts is characterized by the use of double dashes to indicate paragraphs.)
M.N.	Marginal note. (A marginal note is usually a summary of the contents of the document.)
E.	<u>Expediente.</u>
Df.	Draft. (A draft is usually recognized by interlineations and deletions)
P.	Printed. (This symbol may be placed before some of the others listed above to indicate that the document is printed.)
F.	Fragment. (This symbol may be placed after any of the foregoing symbols to indicate that the document is incomplete.)

TRANSCRIPTION

C.S.	Copy signed. (Copies are sometimes signed by the notary or the copyist.)
Ex.	Extract. (An extract is different from a fragment in that it is usually complete.)
L.B.C.	Letter-Book copy. (A copy of a document taken from a letter book. The date of the letter book, and the page where the copy was taken from should be given.)
L.B.C.S.	Letter-Book copy signed.
L.B.C.P.	Letter-Book copy press. (The copy was made from an old-fashioned letter-press.)
M.	Memorandum.
M.S.	Memorandum signed. (The memorandum was written in one hand and signed in another.)
N.S.	Note signed.
T.L.D.	Typed letter dictated. (The typed letter was signed by the copyist.)
T.L.S.	Typed letter signed. (The typed letter was signed by the writer.)
P.D.S. rhw.	Printed Document Signed, rubric handwritten. (The signature is printed, but the rubric is handwritten.)

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

13. Keyboard. A typewriter equipped with accents and other special symbols used in making transcriptions of original documents is essential in this type of work. By eliminating a few symbols on a standard keyboard and substituting the desired characters, a fairly flexible keyboard may be obtained, which may be suitable for the transcription of documents written in Spanish, French, German or English. The changes indicated in the chart below have been used for several years and found to be satisfactory for a standard keyboard of 42 typebars or 84 characters.

(1)											
"	!	\$!	_	&	'	()	!		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	-		
(2)											
Q	W	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	`	
q	w	e	r	t	y	u	i	o	p	'	
(3)											
A	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	:	^	
a	s	d	f	g	h	j	k	l	;	~	
(4)											
Z	X	C	V	B	N	M	?	"	!		
z	x	c	v	b	n	m	,	.	/		

With this arrangement the capital "O" is used for zero; the abbreviation "No." is substituted for the number mark (#); "per cent" is spelled out; and a serviceable asterisk can be made by striking a lowercase "x" over an "o" or hyphen at the proper point above the line of writing. The acute, circumflex, and grave accents and the tilde are placed on "dead" keys; that is, keys which do not space the carriage when struck. On some models, these accent marks must be struck before the character over which they are to appear is struck; on others the letter is struck first. The model in which the letter is struck first and then the accent has been found to be more satisfactory. Special typewriters, with additional keys, are on the market; for general use in the transcription of documents however, the keyboard shown above is the most satisfactory.

14. Page arrangement. The following suggestions are made in regard to the placement of material on the page on

TRANSCRIPTION

the assumption that transcriptions will be made on standard 8 1/2 by 11 inches. A balanced page of transcription should have a left margin one and one-half inches wide, and a top and bottom margin of the same width; the right margin should be only one inch wide. Only twenty-five double-spaced lines should be transcribed on a page. The page number should be typed three-fourths of an inch from the top and right edges of the paper, and no punctuation should follow it. Paragraphs are indented five spaces. When it is necessary to transcribe a single-spaced quotation, the entire quotation should be indented four spaces, and paragraphs should be indented five additional spaces; therefore, unlike double-spaced transcriptions, single-spaced paragraphs are indented nine spaces.

15. Dictionary Catalog. In cataloguing proper names taken from transcripts and translations, the entry should be made according to the best Spanish usage, which may be ascertained by consulting any Spanish encyclopedia, dictionary, or another similar work. Spanish usage seldom employs the initial letter of prefixes in a dictionary catalog. All names should be entered with their correct spelling; names misspelled in the original, however, should be entered as given with cross-reference to the correct spelling. For the convenience of readers not familiar with Spanish usage, entries should also be made of English versions of Spanish names with cross-references to the correct spelling:

Examples:

Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, Álvaro.
Cabeza de Vaca. See, Núñez Cabeza de Vaca.
De Vaca. See, Núñez Cabeza de Vaca.
Vaca. See, Núñez Cabeza de Vaca.
Núñez de Balboa, Vasco
De Balboa. See, Núñez de Balboa.
Balboa. See, Núñez de Balboa.
León, Luis Ponce de.
Ponce de León, Juan.
Oñate, Juan de.
León de la Barra, Francisco.
Salcedo, Nemesio.
Salzedo. See, Salcedo.

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

16. Rules for transcription. In view of the fact that the number of students engaged in historical research seems to be growing rapidly, and since searchers sometimes travel from one depository of documents or transcripts to another, uniform transcription of documents is desirable. Consequently, certain rules have been devised to achieve uniformity in the transcription of original documents or translations. The rules given below have been compiled from various sources in an attempt to list all those that cover the most important points to be observed in uniform transcriptions.

- (1). Read the original page through before transcribing it.
- (2). Use a 16-pound weight paper, 8 1/2" x 11".
- (3). Make four carbon copies of every transcription.
- (4). Make an exact copy of the document; place the material in the transcript in the same position as it is in the original.
- (5). Double-space all copy, except single-spaced quotations.
- (6). Use a top, left, and bottom margin one and one-half inches wide; a right margin one inch wide.
- (7). Place page numbers three quarters of an inch from the top and right edges of the paper.
- (8). Indicate the beginning of a new page in the document by placing two slant bars immediately before the first letter in the word of the new page. These two bars are then followed by the number of the page for recto, and the number and the letter "v" for verso;
e.g.,

2
//Montgomery, Alabama;
2v
//regiment fully equipped.

- (9). Spell every word exactly as it is spelled out in the document, including the same capitalization.
- (10). Copy numbers exactly as they are written in the document; i.e., Roman and Arabic numbers should be copied exactly as used in the original; if numbers are spelled out in the document, they should be spelled out in the transcription: if figures are used in the original, figures should be used in the transcription.
- (11). Indicate change in handwriting thus: ₁C. in h.

TRANSCRIPTION

(12). Any additions to the text, abbreviations spelled out, material supplied from other sources, or explanations of the condition of the original, should be enclosed in brackets.

(13). Omissions should be indicated whether they are due to mutilation or illegibility. Whenever possible the number of words or lines omitted should be stated. Such indications may be made thus: {MS. torn} , {MS. burned} , {MS. blotted} , {MS. illegible} , {MS. torn: five lines} , {MS. burned: two words} , {Photostat dim} : when the number of words missing cannot be determined, this fact may be indicated merely by placing three spaced dots at the point where the blank space occurs if it is within the sentence; if it is at the end of the sentence, four dots should be used: e.g.,

"We arrived late and ... until the next day."

"We arrived late and had to wait until"

(14). Any error noted in the document, such as the repetition of a word, or a wrong date, may be followed by the word sic within brackets.

(15). Deleted words or lines of documents should be copied and a hyphen should then be struck over each letter.

(16). Superscript letters and lines written between the lines in documents should be transcribed in the same manner. Although the copying of superscript letters makes the work of transcription more costly and time consuming, for the sake of accuracy, it is advisable not to place superscript letters or interlined lines on the line of writing.

(17). The presence of seals or stamps on a document should be indicated thus; {Seal} , {Stamp} , {Wax Seal} , and when the inscription can be read, {Seal: State of Texas} ,

(18). Indent five spaces for paragraphs. All lines of a single-spaced quotation should be started four spaces from the left margin.

(19). Whenever it is possible, the copyist should add any material deemed absolutely necessary to facilitate reading a transcription. Any addition, of course, should be placed within brackets.

(20). Initials of identification should be placed within brackets near the right margin of the last page of each document. These initials should identify the document as an autograph signed, a draft, a fragment, or

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

whatever it may be, according to the symbols listed in section 12 of this chapter.

(21). Addresses and endorsements should be preceded by the words "Address" and "Endorsement" within brackets.

APPENDIX A

Translation and Transcription. The following photostatic copies of manuscripts have been selected as typical documents of the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries in regard to subject matter. The first sixteenth century document presented is an interrogatory according to which any witnesses presented by Viceroy Don Antonio de Mendoza were to be questioned in the course of the visita held in 1543. The second sixteenth century document is a commission issued by Fray Alonso de Montufar to Alonso Fernández de Segura, appointing him inspector general of Mexico and adjoining ecclesiastical jurisdiction. This commission was issued at Mexico City on April 2, 1569. These photostatic copies were made from the originals filed in The Latin-American Collections of The University of Texas.

From the same depository, two sample documents were taken for the seventeenth century. One of these is a royal order by which the king instructs Francisco Ramírez Briceño, governor and captain-general of the province of Yucatán, or whoever might be in command, to provide supplies for the Jesuit establishment in Mérida. The other document is a religious oath taken by a friar, on June 11, 1653.

Copies of two documents for the eighteenth century were taken from the Spanish Archives of Texas, of The University of Texas. One is a letter written on October 2, 1760, by Phelipe de Rábago to the ayuntamiento of San Antonio in which he offers his services as the new commander at San Saba. The other document is a petition drawn up by several members of the royal presidio of San Agustín, in which they request their annual allotment of gunpowder; it is dated January 2, 1762.

Only one document was selected for the nineteenth century. This document is a letter signed by Stephen F. Austin at San Felipe de Austin on August 28, 1826. In this letter Austin states that he has taken depositions of certain witnesses concerning Peter Ellis Bean. The letter was also taken from the Spanish Archives of Texas.

These photostatic copies have been presented here as samples of the application of the principles and rules set down in the foregoing pages. After the document was carefully read, a transcription was made, and is presented immediately following the document. A translation of the transcription is then given.

APPENDIX A

[TRANSCRIPTION]

do

Mexico: Vissita del Liz. Sandoval. Principio de una de
las Provanzas de dos cargos del Virrey d. Ant. de Mendoza:
1543.

co or

Muy mag. S.

J. G. I.

A los testigos que son ó fueren presentados por parte De Don
antonio De mendoza visorrey y gouernador por su mag. Desta
nueva españa presidente Del audiencia rreal que en ella
rreside sobre los cargos De la visita que le fueron puestos
y sobre todo lo de mas contenido en el proceso De la dha
visita se pregunten por las preguntas deste ynterrogatorio
/._____

Primeramente sean preguntados si conocen al dho. Don anto-
nio de mendoza por visorrey y gou. desta nueva españa y
por presidente del audiencia rreal que en ella rreside. y
si conoçen al lic. fran. tello de sandoual del consejo
De yndias de su mag y visitador de la dha rreal audi
desta nueva españa y de que tienpo a esta parte/._____

Yten si saben que como el dho Visorrey lleço al puerto de
san juan de lua dio vara de just a martin de
peralta para que solamente entre la jente q con
el dho visorrey venia tuuiese cuydado especial
q entre ella no vuiese desasosiego ni alteraçion

_____ po. cargo

por que era mucha y los mas dellos mançebos y caualleros y
 por que avian de pasar por pu^o s de yndios para que no
 rrecibiesen de la dha jente malos tratamientos y para solo
 este efeto le dio la dha vara al dho martin de peralta y
 asi lo diran los testigos por q lo vieron y saben q pasa
 do
 asi lo g en esta pregunta/._____

Yten si saben que con aver proueydo el dho visorrey de
 la dha vara para el efeto dho en la pregunta
 co
 antes desta vuo entre don fran fajardo y don
 tristan de arellano q venian con el dho visorrey
 desde españa ciertas palabras de enojo De q. rre-
 sulto algun alboroto de anbas partes por q vn aguirre
 co
 criado del dho Don tristan auia dado al dho don fran
 vna bofetada en la dha diferencia y sabido por el dho
 co
 visorrey e ynformado como el delito fue pu le mando cas-
 tigar luego en la benta donde estaua aposentado q se dize
 co
 de caceres cinco jornadas de la ciudad de mex digan los
 o
 ts . lo que saben.

_____, [Rúbrica], _____

J G I
 T x U

[D.]

APPENDIX A

[TRANSLATION]

Mexico City

Visitation of Licentiate Sandoval. Beginning of the investigation of one of the two charges by Don Antonio de Mendoza, the viceroy. 1543.

Most Magnificent Sir:

The witnesses who are or shall be presented on behalf of Don Antonio de Mendoza, Viceroy and Governor for His Majesty in New Spain, and, President of the Royal Audiencia residing therein, shall be asked the questions in this interrogatory concerning the charges filed against him after the visitation, and regarding everything else contained in the judicial report of the aforesaid visitation. First, they shall be asked whether they recognize the said Don Antonio de Mendoza as viceroy and governor of this

1 New Spain and as president of the Royal Audiencia residing therein, and whether they recognize the licentiate Francisco Tello de Sandoval, as member, of His Majesty's Council of the Indies and Visitador of the said Royal Audiencia of this New Spain, and approximately how long they have done so. Likewise, whether they know that when the said viceroy arrived at the port of San Juan de Lua, San Juan de Ulúa, he gave the staff of authority

2 to Martin de Peralta in order that he might exercise special care solely with regard to the people who were accompanying the said viceroy so that there might not be any unrest or commotion among them, since they were many, most of them men and boys, and, since they had to pass through Indian pueblos, in order that the Indians might not receive harsh treatment from the aforesaid people. For this sole purpose he gave the said staff to the said Martin de Peralta, as will testify the witnesses who saw it, all, and know it happened as stated in this question.

And also whether they know that after the said viceroy had handed the said staff over for the purpose stated in the preceding question, certain angry words were exchanged between Don Francisco Fajardo and Don Tristan de Arellano, who were accompanying the said viceroy from Spain, resulting in a certain amount of disturbance on both sides, because one Aguirre, a servant of the said Don Tristan, struck the said Don Francisco during the said disagreement. When the said

viceroys learned about it, and having been informed that the offence was committed in public, he ordered him punished at the inn where he had taken lodging, which is called "de Çaceres," five days' journey [jornadas], from Mexico City. Let the witnesses testify what they know.

[Rubric]

Joaquín García Icazbalceta Collection

The University of Texas Library

[D]

, TRANSCRIPTION ,

Provision De visitador

Nos don fray alonso de montufar Por la miseraçion diuina arçobpo de mexico y del consejo de su mag^t &. Acatando la suficiençia y buena conçiencia de Vos El bachiller alonso fernandez De sigura nño prouisor de los yndios que bien fiel y diligentamente hareis y Exerciereis lo que por nos vos fuere cometido y encargado y confiando en el señor es nña mñd y voluntad de os nombrar y por la presente os nombramos por nño Juez visitador general en todo este nño arçobispado de mexico y sus anexos. Para que en el podais uisitar E visiteis todas las çiudades villa pueblos, minas estancias y lugares en ello y en cada uno dellos conosçer y conozcais de todos los negocios causas y cosas ansi de clerigos como de legos que se ofreciere ansi de oficio como entre partes y los ofrecidos los tomar en el estado en que estan. y de los demas que se ubieren de tratar y trataren en todo el dho nño arçobpdo. en visita y del estado de las yglesias E hospitaes. y de todos los otros lugares dedicados al culto diuino. y para que podais hazer y hagais ynformaçion E ynformaciones ansi contra. personas Ecclesiasticas como legas Españoles E yndios de qualesquier estado y condiçion que sean ansi por denunçiaçiones querellas como de officio y de otra qualquier manera que sea contra amancebados blasfemos logreros perjuros hechizeros alcahuetes ynces-
tuosos y casados dos uezes como contra todos los demas que yncurrieren en qualquiera de los casos y cosas que Perteneçen a la Jurisdiccion Ecclesiastica y hechas primero. las ynformaciones prendereis los cuerpos a los culpados. y siendo necesario pa. ello podais pedir y demandar el auxilio de la Real Justicia y para que en todos los pleitos y causas que ante vos se trataren y pendieren podais oyr E oygais de Justiçia a las partes. Eoydas las podais de terminar dando y pronunçiendo en ellas y En cada una dellas la sentençia o sentençias que os paresciere. y por derecho hallardes que conuiene guardando. en todo Justiçia a las partes. y para que podais discernir E diçernais vras. cartas y censuras sobre qualesquier cosas y casos que se ofrecieren y necesario fuere de se discernir las quales sean obedecidas cunplidas y Executadas como cartas y censuras de tal nño. Juez E visitador general y para que podais conosçer de todos los negoçios y causas que por qualquier via. y manera se

APPENDIX A

ofregieren hasta los concluir diffinitiuamente. (y en los negocios que se ofresçieren tocantes al sancto officio hazer la ynformacion E ynformaciones que conuenga. y hechas Remitir nos las çerradas y selladas.) y para todo lo demas que dicho es cada cosa y parte dello os damos nño. poder cumplido con todas sus ynçidencias y de Pendençias anexidades segun y como de derecho en tal caso se Requiere y p^a. que podais en la dicha visita criar y lleuar convos vn alguazil fiscal notario E ynterprete con que en su nonbramy. guardéis la forma segun y como de derecho en tal caso se Requiere y por el trabajo que en lo suso dh^o aveis de tener vos y vñs officiales mandamos que a costa de culpados y gastos. de justicia de mas de los derechos que por aranzel se deuieren. ayais y lleueis de salario en cada un dia de los que en la visita os ocuparedes. dos pesos de minas y El notario un peso de minas. y El fiscal un peso de tipuzque y El interprete un peso de tipuzque. en fe de lo qual os mandamos dar E dimos la presente prouision firmada de nño nombre y sellada con nño sello y Refrendada de nño seCretario la qual mandamos que ualga por el tiempo que fuere nña voluntad. dada En méxico a dos dias del mes de abril de mill E quinientos y sesenta y nueue años/.

Fr. A. archopo.

Mex. Conqt.

do a ma
Por m . de Su S. E .

D. diego maldonado

o
Su Secret. {Rúbrica}

[D.S.]

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

[TRANSLATION]

Inspector's Commission.

We, Don Fray Alonso de Montufar, by divine mercy Archbishop of Mexico, and [member] of the council of His Majesty, etc., holding in high esteem your loyalty and good character, Bachiller Alonso Fernandez de Sigura, our Vicar General of the Indies [prouisor de los yndios] , [believing that] you will faithfully and diligently carry out and execute whatever we should commit and entrust unto you, [and] confiding in the Lord, it is our will and pleasure to appoint you, and by this writ we do appoint you, as our judge inspector general [Juez visitador general] for all of our bishopric of Mexico and bishoprics adjoining thereto. Therein you may visit, and you shall visit, all the cities, villas, towns, mines, ranches [estancias] , and villages, and in each of them you may investigate, and you shall investigate, all matters, causes, and things concerning both clergymen and laymen, both officially and as between private parties; and those that have already been filed, you will accept in the condition in which you may find them; [you shall] also [investigate] others that should be considered, and that may be considered, in all our aforesaid bishopric in a visitation; and [you shall examine] the condition of churches and hospitals and all other places dedicated to divine worship. You are hereby empowered to file, and you shall file, a charge or charges against all persons, religious as well as lay, Spanish or Indian, of whatever rank and condition, who are fornicators, blasphemers, usurers, perjurers, witches, procurers, practitioners of incest, bigamists, as well as against all other persons who may fall into any of the cases or things that pertain to ecclesiastical jurisdiction, whether [such charges] arise from denunciations, complaints, or from official or any other source whatsoever. After charges have been filed, you shall seize the persons of the accused parties; and, if it should be necessary, you are empowered to ask for and demand the aid of the royal police in order that, in all lawsuits and cases that may be pleaded and tried before you, you may hear, and you shall hear, the parties as a judge. Once they are given a hearing, you may adjudge them, pronouncing upon each and every one of them whatever sentence or sentences you may deem advisable and which you may find agreeable according to law dealing just-

APPENDIX A

ice to all parties concerned. [You are further empowered, to adjudge, and you shall adjudge, your letters and censures on any matters or cases that may come up and which it may be necessary to adjudge; they shall be obeyed, fulfilled, and executed as letters and censures of our judge and Inspector General. [You are empowered, to investigate any matters or causes that may be presented through any channel or in any manner whatsoever until they have been definitely concluded. (In matters that may come up concerning the Inquisition santo officio], you shall file any charge or charges deemed advisable; after they are filed, you shall forward them to us closed and sealed.) In everything else stated above, in each item and portion thereof, we do hereby grant you full power, together with all those [powers, dependent, incident, and annexed thereto, according to and as required by law in such cases. [We further empower you, to appoint and take with you on the aforesaid visitation one alguacil, one fiscal, one notary, and one interpreter provided that, in their appointment, you observe the form required by law in such cases. For the work that you and your officials must perform, as stated above, we hereby order that, out of court costs and proceeds derived from judgments in addition to any standard rates, you shall earn and receive a salary of two pesos de minas for each day you may be engaged in this visitation; the notary [shall receive, one peso de mina; the fiscal, one peso de tipuzque; and the interpreter, one peso de tipuzque. In witness whereof we hereby order given you, and we do give you, the present commission, signed with our names and sealed with our seal, and countersigned by our secretary, which commission we hereby decree to be valid for such time as it shall be our will. Given in Mexico City on the second day of the month of April, fifteen hundred and sixty-nine.

your key

Herman del Rey m^{do} senor
 Pedro del Rey m^{do} senor

GARCIA

da:
com

APPENDIX A

[TRANSCRIPTION]

EL REY

co
Fran Ramirez briçeño mi Gobernador y Capitan Gr de la^l
prouinzia de yucatan o a la Persona a cuyo cargo fuere su
gobierno francisco de figueroa de la compania de Jesus pro-
curador Gr de las yndias me a hecho Relaçon que la dha^l
Compañia a fundado casa en la çiuudad Demerida de esa pro-
uinçia poco tiempo ha y Respecto de su necesidad no tiene^e
yglesiani con q sustentarse los Religiosos que ay en Ella
ni probeerse demuchas cossas neçessarias al seruicio del
culto diuino ni con q Comprarbino y aceyte para çelebrar^e
y alumbrar El santissimo sacramento y que la haziendaquedejo
vnveçino para la dha fundacion Rentamilly treçientos pesos^{one}
supp atento a ello (se hiciese limosna del dicho bino y
aceyte enlaforma q sea mandado dar a otras Religiones y^e
hauiendose Visto por los demi consejo Real de las yndias^e
fue acordado q debia mandar darestami çedula por la qual^e
os mando q con ynterbençion de los offiçiales de mi R^e
Hazienda de esa prouinzia hagays Ynformaçon de la pobreza
de la dha cassa de la compania deJesus de la dha ciudad y^e
si es tan grande q si no se le socorre con El dho bino y
aceyte cesara El culto diuino Y si fuere desta calidad y^e
concurrieren en Ella las dhas çircumstançias lo q Para^e

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

probeerle dello os constare por çertifiçacion de los dhos
mis oficiales R^s que es neçesario) conforme lo que se acos-
tumbra lo situeys de pinsion enbacantes de encomiendas deyn-
dios Y hareis que se acuda con Ello al superior de la dha
cassa o a quien tubiere su poder para q^e en el seruicio del
culto diuino no ay afalta y mi hazienda quede rrelebada
desta carga y obliga^{on} fecha en madrid a veynte demarço de-
mill y seys^{os} y veynte años.

YO EL REY

[Rúbrica,

do

Por`man del Rey nño senor

Pedro de ledesma

[Rúbrica,

[Rúbrica,

Al Gobernador de yucatan sobre la aberiguaçion q^e se a de
haçer çerca de la neçesidad de la cassa de la compaña de
Jesus de aquella prouinzia Y si fuere tal le situe en bacantes
de yn^{os} lo q^e fuere menester para Vino Y aceyte para
celebrar y alumbrar el santissimo sacramento

da

corr

GARCIA

T x U

[D. S.]

APPENDIX A

{ TRANSLATION ,

{To} Francisco Ramirez Briçeño, my Governor and Captain General of the Province of Yucatan, or to the person in whose charge the government may be:

Francisco de Figueroa, of the Jesuit Company, Attorney General for the Indies, has reported to me that the aforesaid company has recently established a house in the city of Merida in that province, and that, because of the poverty {of this house}, it has neither a church nor the means for the sustenance of the religious stationed there, nor {the means} to provide itself with many things necessary to divine worship; nor {does it have} the means for purchasing wine and oil for the celebration and illumination of the holy sacrament; and {he stated further} that the funds left by a settler for the aforesaid establishment, an {annual} income of one thousand three hundred pesos, presupposes, in view thereof, that the aforesaid wine and oil should be donated in the manner in which they have been ordered donated to other religious orders. After this {report} was examined by the members of the Royal Council of the Indies, it was agreed that I should cause this cedula to be issued whereby I do command you with the aid of the officers of my royal treasury in that province to make an investigation of the poverty of the aforesaid house of the Jesuit Company. If it should be so great that failure to furnish it with the said wine and oil would cause divine worship to cease-- if it should be so great and the said circumstances should prevail therein--such {conditions} will be considered sufficient for you to provide them therewith, through a certificate given by my said royal officials, which is necessary according to custom; you shall draw this {aid} as a pension from a vacancy in Indian encomiendas. You shall cause this aid to be given to the superior of the said house or to whomsoever should have charge of it in order that there may be nothing lacking for divine worship, and in order that my royal treasury may be relieved of this charge and obligation.

Dated at Madrid, on the twentieth day of March, in the year sixteen hundred and twenty.

I the King

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

[Rubric]

Duplicate

By order of the King Our Lord

Pedro de Ledesma

[Rubric]

[Rubric]

To the governor of Yucatan concerning the investigation which is to be made concerning the needs of a house belonging to the Jesuit Company of that province, and if it should be in need, he is to charge whatever may be necessary for wine and oil to celebrate and illuminate the holy sacrament to [the fund arising from] vacancies in Indian encomiendas].

Jesus christi benedicti Teme

Murio.

St. August de Leon River

Frans de
Leporello
denouet

Amesbury

Leandro de Almeida

John. L. ...

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

[TRANSCRIPTION]

YN NOMINE DOMINI NOSTRI

JESUCRISTI BENEDICTI AMEN

[Varios dibujos religiosos]

Yo fr. Joan De Los Ríos hijo legítimo de el Doctor Joan De
Los Ríos difunto, y de Doña fran^{ca} De Bargas Su Legítima
muger Vezinos de Mex.^{co} hago profession y prometo obedien-
cia a Dios nño. s. y a la gloriossa Virgen María nña. s. y a
nño. Gloriosso P. S. Avg. y a vos el R. P. M. fr. Miguel
de Leon Prior de este conv. de nño. P. S. Avg. de Mex.
en esta Provinzia del santíssimo nombre de Jhs. de la nueva
España, en nombre y Vez de el R. P. M. fr. Phelipe Vis-
conti Prior gen. de los hermitaños de nño. P. S. Avg.
y de sus Canonicos subcessores, y de Viuir Sin proprio y en
castidad hasta la muerte segun la regla de nño. P. S. Avg.

que es fecha en onze días de el mes de Junio de
Murio.

mill y seisçientos y Cinquenta y tres años
fr. Ju. de los Ríos

[Rúbrica]

fr. Miguel de leon Prior

[Rúbrica]

Fray Ju. de

espinosa m.

Ante mí--

fr. Feliciano de la fuente

APPENDIX A

de nouicios { Rúbrica, ^o ^{co}
Hos. App. { Rúbrica }

GARCIA

T x U { D. S. }

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

[TRANSLATION]

IN THE NAME OF OUR BLESSED

LORD JESUS CHRIST AMEN

[Various religious sketches]

I, Fray Joan De Los Ríos, lawful son of Doctor Joan de Los Ríos, deceased, and Doña Francisca De Bargas, his lawful wife, residents of Mexico, do hereby make [my] profession and promise obedience to God, Our Lord, and to the glorious Virgin Mary, Our Lady, and to our glorious Father Saint Augustín, and to thee, Reverend Father Master Fray Phelipe Visconti, Prior General of the hermits of Our Father Saint Augustín, and to his canonical successors, to live without worldly goods and in chastity until death, according to the rule of Our Father Saint Augustín. Done on the eleventh day of the month of June, one thousand
He died six hundred and fifty-three.

Fray Juan de los Ríos

[Rubric]

Fray Miguel de leon, Prior

[Rubric]

Fray Juan de

Before me:

espinosa, Master

Fray Feliciano de la fuente.

of Novices [Rubric]

Apostolic Hospitaler [Rubric]

GARCIA Collection

The University of Texas Library

[D. S.]

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

[TRANSCRIPTION]

^{or}
 Mui S mio: Participo a V.S. Auer venido restituido, al
^{te}
 empleo de capitan y comm deesste Presidio, del que tomé
 Posecion el dia de Ayer, lo que pongo en su inteligencia,
 ofreciendo aladissposicion de V.S. mi perssona, y facultades
 del empleo desseando oñns de su agrado en que executar
^e
 el buen afecto q les professo y enel interin lo consigo
^e
 desseo a V.S. lamas perfecta Salud y q en su continuacion
^e ^s ^s ^e
 Nro Señor g. la vida de V.S. los m y feliz , años q
ⁿ ^e
 puede y le desseo S Sabas Oct. 2, de 1760.
^{or}
 BlaM de V.S. su m Serv.

Phelipe de Rabago

[Rúbrica]

^e ^a ^{to}
 M.Yll. Cauildo Jusst. y Rexim. [L.S.]

APPENDIX A

[TRANSLATION]

My dear Sir:

I hereby inform Your Lordship that I have been restored to the position of captain and commandant of this presidio, of which I took possession yesterday. I am reporting this fact to Your Lordship in order to place myself and the faculties of my office at your disposal, and hoping to receive any orders from [Your Lordship] by which I may exercise the good will I bear towards [Your Lordship]. In the meantime, I wish Your Lordship the most perfect health and that, in view thereof, Our Lord may guard the life of Your Lordship the many happy years He can, as I wish.

San Sabas, October 2, 1760.

The least of your servants kisses [the] hand of Your Lordship.

Phelipe de Rabago

[Rubric]

Right Honorable Municipal Corporation.

[L.S.]

Don del Rio: Christobal el Cordova, Ignacio de la Parra,
 Lucas flores Juaz del Rio, Mathias del Rio, Manuel flores, Mañero
 Fern. Miguel Ramos fern. Ramos, Juan Jofe Quixos y baldes
 Joag. Veniz. Manuel delgado Juan Ant. flores, Jofe Joag. Astar-
 da, Christobal Perez, Simon Atragon, Manuel xia Cruz, Don die-
 go Atrorta, Manuel xacorta Jofe xana Carlos grande, Man-
 Uendres Jofe Porziano trejo Fran. Lovaia Fran. Ant. Pucareno Jofe
 Candido x. Illiquel, Manuel xalcaia, Man. xilia franca, Juan
 Atrancula, Juan Jofe el Cordova, todos oficiales y soldados de labo-
 racion de este Real Pres. puestos con el deuido acatam. p. medio de este
 memorial alor pies x. P. desimor q. e. suellap. (q. d. fue) tiene
 asignadas acada individuo de esta Comp. p. a. sus necesarios seis
 libras xpolbora p. año; y auiedo en el q. acaba respirar debem-
 gado Costaguarriz. la q. e. corresponde q. son ciento y ochenta y
 seis libras Suplicamur con el maior rendim. atenc. Sedigne en su
 birta mandar librar la necesaria providencia, afin q. se con-
 tregue xellas nro. apoderado q. lo es J. Man. de Coruela P. y
 del Comers. xesa Ciudad; p. q. teniendolas al adisposic. del Sr.
 J. Ang. xallantos y Kavarreze nro. Col. y Capp. Qual surcam
 efecto las prevenciones q. su señoria le tiene hechas en un ag.
 inter non con la maior brevedad a este Pres. en las cas. q. mas con-
 uina se proporcione.

O. tra S. prospere la importante vida x. en su
 maior grand. dilata. a. comolepedim. 2. Pres. x. y hem. l. 2. 7.

Don mi de l p i e
 Christobal de Cordova

Juan Antonio general Carlos grande
 por los ausentes y los q. no saben

Christobal de Cordova

1-2-1712

APPENDIX A

[TRANSCRIPTION]

ⁿ ^o
 D Dom del Rio: Christobal de Cordova, Ygnacio del Razo
ⁿ
 Lucas flores Juaq. del Rio, Mathias del Rio Manuel flores,
^z ^{co}
 Marcos hern. Miguel Ramos fran. ramos, Juan Jph Quiros
ⁿ ^o
 y baldes Joaq. Venites, Manuel delgado Juan Ant. flores,
ⁿ
 Jph Joaq. de estrada, Christobal Perez, Simon de Aragon,
^o
 Manuel de la Cruz, Dom diego de Acosta, Manuel de acosta
^l
 Jph de Lara Carlos grande, Man. Mendes Jph Ponziano trejo
^{co} ^{co} ^o ⁿ
 Fran Loscia Fran. Ant. Guerrero, Jph Candido de S
^l
 Miguel, Manuel de alcalá, Man. de Villa franca, Juan de
 Aranbula, Juan Jph de Cordova, todos ofiziales y soldados
^o
 de la dotasion de este Real Pres. puestos con el deuido
^{to} ^r ^a
 acatam. p. medio de este memorial a los pies de Vex.
^e ^d ^e ^s
 dezimos q. su Mag. (q. D. Gue) tiene asignadas acada
^a ^a
 indibiduo de esta Comp. p. sus necesarios seis libras de
^r ^e
 polbora p. año: y auendo en el q. acaba de espirar de-
^{on} ^e ^e
 bengado estaguarniz. la q. le Corresponde q. son sien-
^{to}
 to y ochenta y seis libras suplicamos con el maior rendim.
^a
 aVexc. se digne en su bista mandar librar la necesaria pro-
^e
 bidencia a fin de q. se entregue de ellas ntño apoderado
^e ⁿ ^l ^o ^o
 q. lo es d. Man. de Cozuela Vez. y del comers. de esa
^a ^e ^{on} ^r ⁿ ^l
 ciudad; p. q. teniendolas ala dispocis. del S. d. Ang.
^{or} ⁿ
 de Martos y Navarrete ntño Gov. y Capp. Grál surtan efec-

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

to las prevenciones q^e su señoria le tiene hechas en lñⁿ
aq.^e internen con la maior brevedad a este Pres.^o en la
on^e e
ocas. q. mas oportuna se proporcionare

Ntñ^ro S. prospere la Ymportante Vida de Vex.^a en su
za s s s l o
maior grand. dilatad. a. como le pedim. R. Pres. de
n n o
S. Ag. y hen. 2 de 1762.

domino del rio [Rúbrica]

Christoval de Cordova

[Rúbrica]

co
Fran Antonio Gerero

[Rúbrica]

carlos grande

[Rúbrica]

por los ausentes, y los q.^e no saben

Christobal de Cordova

[Rúbrica]

APPENDIX A

[TRANSLATION]

Don Domingo del Rio: Christobal de Cordova, Ygnacio del Razo, Lucas Flores, Juauquin del Rio, Mathias del Rio, Manuel Flores, Marcos Hernandez, Miguel Ramos, Francisco Ramos, Juan Joseph Quiros y Baldes, Joaquin Venites, Manuel Delgado, Juan Antonio Flores, Joseph Joaquin de Estrada, Christobal Perez, Simon de Aragon, Manuel de la Cruz, Domingo Diego de Acosta, Manuel de Acosta, Joseph Ponziano Trejo, Francisco Losoia, Francisco Antonio Guerrero, Joseph Candido de San Miguel, Manuel de Alcala, Manuel de Villafraña, Juan de Arambula, Juan Joseph de Cordova, all of us officers and men of the detachment of this royal presidio, with due respect, place ourselves at your feet by means of this memorial to state that His Majesty (May God guard [him]) has allotted to each member of this company for his needs six pounds of gunpowder per year. Inasmuch as this garrison has earned the [gunpowder] due it for the [year] just ended, which is one hundred eighty-six pounds, we humbly beg Your Excellency in view thereof to order the necessary [amount] issued so that Don Manuel de Cozuela, our representative, a resident and merchant of that city, can receive it and hold it there for Don Angel de Martos y Navarrete, our governor and captain general, in order that the instructions that his lordship gave him to the effect that the [gunpowder] should be transported to this presidio, as soon as possible and at the most opportune moment, may be carried out.

May Our Lord make the important life of Your Excellency flourish to its utmost greatness for many years, as we implore Him.

Royal Presidio of San Agustin, January 2, 1762.

domingo del rio

[Rubric]

Christoval de Cordova

[Rubric]

co

fran Antonio gerero

[Rubric]

[D. S.]

//

En Cumplimiento de lo que el Sr. Jefe me
de P.S. fecha 27 de Julio p.º p.º
en que me ordena acompañar Cuentas
Particulares relativos al Paramo
to y Paramos de Elis Bean
he tomado la declaracion de dos
Individuos sobre la materia en
Cuenta Ciente, uno de estos
Individuos Martin Allen
es habitante de esta Colonia y
hombre respetable y honorable y
el otro Henry C. Robinson
es un Anglo Americano del
Estado de Finesi hombre muy
respetable y bien conocido.

Como la familia de
Bean vive sobre el Rio de los

• Pichey pregunta leguas de
aqui si se podria hallar agua.
Muchos amigos que tiene con
consiento de el Mayor Juan que
no se tomara mas delectacione;
sota la matanza.

Pico y Sotomayor

San Felipe de Austin 28 de
Agosto de 1826

Estevan F. Austin
— 

San Felipe de Austin
Don Antonio Llanada

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

[TRANSCRIPTION]

to
En Cumplim Con el oficio oñ de V. S. fha 27 de
o o
Julio p. p. en que me ordena averiguar ciertos particu-
lares relativo al Casamiento y Caracter de Elis Bean he
tomado la declaracion de los Yndividuos sobre la materia
incluido Con este, Uno de dhos Yndividuos Martin Allen
es habitante de esta Colonia y hombre respetable y honor-
able y el otro Sterling C. Robertson es un Anglo Americano
del Estado de Tenesí hombre muy respetable y bien Cono-
cido.

Como la familia de Bean vive sobre el Rio de los // ^{lv}
Nechez Cinquenta leguas de aqui no he podido hallar aqui
muchos hombres que tiene Conocimiento de el Motivo por que
no he tomado mas declaraciones sobre la materia.

Dios y Libertad

Sanfelipe de Austin 28 de Agosto de 1826

Estevan F. Austin

[Rúbrica]

to
Sor Gefe del Departam

C José Antonio Saucedo

[L.S.]

APPENDIX A

[TRANSLATION]

In compliance with your official order dated last July 27, in which [Your Lordship] orders me to investigate certain matters relative to the marriage and character of Ellis Bean, I have taken the depositions of two persons in regard to the matter set forth therein. One of the aforesaid persons, Martin Allen, is a settler in this colony, and a respectable and honest man; the other, Sterling C. Robertson, is an Anglo-American from the state of Tennessee, a very respectable and well known man.

lv

Since Bean's family lives on the //Nechez River, fifty leagues from here, I have not been able to find here many men who have knowledge of him; for this reason, I have not taken more depositions on the matter.

God and Liberty.

San Felipe de Austin, August 28, 1826.

Estevan F. Austin

[Rubric]

Citizen Jose Antonio Saucedo,

Chief of the Department.

[L.S.]

HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

APPENDIX B

Specimens of handwriting from the Iberian to the italics of the nineteenth century are here presented to show the development of the Spanish hand. Specimens numbers 2-6, 8, and 11, were taken from the Handbook of Greek and Latin Palaeography by Edward Maunde Thompson; the others were taken from Manual de Paleografía Diplomática Española de los Siglos XII al XVII by Don Jesús Muñoz y Rivero.

1.

HYXMKW HXND↑V↑ ZN4HN MPMY Δ9NP5↑

AJLMLN AKGRJCJ RUNJRN MREJ ARERCJ

Iberian

2.

IDALIAELVCOSV'BIM
FLORIBVS'ETDVLCIAD
IAMQ·IBATDICTOPAR

IDALIAE LUCOS UBI M_cOLLIS,

FLORIBUS ET DULCI AD

IAMQUE IBAT DICTO PAR_cENS,

Roman Square Capitals

3.

NONILLUMNOSTRIPOSSUNTIAUSAREIAR
NICSIFRIGORIBAIEDIIISHFDAAALC BIBM
SITHONIASQ·NIUMIEMISSUBRIANUS
NICSICUMAIORIENSALTA LIBERAREINUL

NON ILLIUM NOSTRI POSSUNT MUTARE LABO_cRES,

NEC SI FRIGORIBUS MEDIIS. HEBRUMQUE BIBAM_cUS,

SITHONIASQUE NIVES. HIEMIS SUBEAMUS A_cQUOSAE,

NEC SI CUM MORIENS. ALTA LIBER ARET IN UL_cMO.

Roman Rustic Capitals

QUI BONA NEC
 PUTARE NEC AP
 PELLARE SOLEAT
 QUOD EARUM
 RERUM VIDE

QUI BONA NEC
 PUTARE NEC AP
 PELLARE SOLEAT
 QUOD EARUM
 RERUM VIDE [ATUR]

Roman Uncial

5.

damnationem fidei esse
te aboletur per alteram
rursus abolenda est Cu
episcopum a numinose
quam non ad falsiloquium coe

DAMNATIONEM FIDEI ESSE

TE ABOLETUR PER ALTERAM

RURSUS ABOLEND A EST CU, IUS,

, LIN, GUAM NON AD FALSILOQUIUM COE, GISTI,

Roman Semi-Uncial

QUANTUM SUPRA SCRIPTO EMPTORI INTERFUERIT
 MANCIPATIONIQUE REI SUPRA SCRIPTAE DOLUM,
 QUE ESSE VI METU ET CIRCUMSCRIPTIONE,
 UNCIIIS SUPERIUS DESIGNATIS SIPI SUPRA SCRIPTUS

QUANTUM SUPRA SCRIPTO EMPTORI INTERFUERIT
 MANCIPATIONIQUE REI SUPRA SCRIPTAE DOLUM,
 QUE ESSE VI METU ET CIRCUMSCRIPTIONE,
 UNCIIIS SUPERIUS DESIGNATIS SIPI SUPRA SCRIPTUS

Roman Cursive

7.

† IHOMINE DNI CONSECR
TA ECLESIA SC^{TE} MARIE
IN CATOLICO DIE PRIDIE
IDUS APRILIS ANNO FELI
CITER PRIMO REGNI HI
NOSTRI GLORIOSISSIMI FL
RECCAREDI REGIS ERA
DCXXX

IN NOMINE D_{omi}NI CONSECR
TA ECLESIA S_cAN_{ct}A_e MARIE
IN CATOLICO DIE PRIDIE
IDUS APRILIS ANNO FELI
CITER PRIMO REGNI D_{omi}NI
NOSTRI GLORIOSISSIMI FL
RECCAREDI REGIS ERA

DCXXX

Visigothic Capital

8.

sunt noua. Testamentum
 autem nouum idcirco nuncupatur
 quia innovat. Non enim illi
 discunt nisi homines renovati
 ex vetustate per gratiam et perti

SUNT NOVA. TESTAMENTUM
 AUTEM NOVUM. IDEO NUNCUPATUR.
 QUIA INNOVAT., NON ENIM ILLUM
 DISCUNT NISI HOMINES RENOVATI
 EX VETUSTATE PER GRATIAM ET PERTI

Visigothic Uncial

9.

Quia non erit licentia epis, c, o, pis s, c, an, c, t, is
 in unum convenire nisi et tempore
 supra dicti imperatoris ipse enim

QUIA NON ERIT LICENTIA EP, IS, C, O, PIS S, C, AN, C, T, IS
 IN UNUM CONVENIRE NISI ETMPORE
 SUPRA DICTI IMPERATORIS IPSE ENIM

Visigothic Miniscule

10.

*Hiracofepfmothe rhuca huerlio
ruler mator ille muer huer huer huer*

Visigothic Cursive

11.

*exuberib: caprarum aut ouuimpas
torum manu praedis longalinea
copiosilactis effluere' puer. sur
rexit incolomis. Nos obstupefacti
tanta rei miraculo id quod ipsa
cogebat ueritas fatebamur. Non*

EX UBERIBUS CAPRARUM AUT OVIUM PAS
TORUM MANU PRAESSIS. LONGA LINEA
COPIOSI LACTIS EFFLUERE. PUER. SUR
REXIT INCOLOMIS. NOS OBSTUPEFACTI
TANTAE REI MIRACULO. ID QUOD IPSA
COGEBAT VERITAS FATEBAMUR. NON

Caroline Miniscule

^ū
Sepanqntos esta cartauieren e oyeren Como nos don
 Sancho por la gracia de dios Rey de Castiella
 de Toledo de Leon de Gallizia de Seuilla de Cordo
 ua de murcia de Jahan e del algarbe Por fazer bien e
 merced a las duennas del onesterio de Santo domingo
 de Madrit e por que viemos carta del Rey don Alfonso
 nuestro padre que dios perdone que les dio en esta razon

^ū
 Sepanqntos esta cartauieren e oyeren Como nos don
 Sancho por la gracia de dios Rey de Castiella
 de Toledo de Leon de Gallizia de Seuilla de Cordo
 ua de Murcia de Jahan e del algarbe Por fazer bien e
 merced a las duennas del Monesterio de Santo domingo
 de Madrit e por que viemos carta del Rey don alfonso
 nuestro padre que dios perdone que les dio en esta razon

Privilegios

Don Sancho por la gracia de Dios Rey de Castiella
 de Toledo de Leon de Gallisia de Sevilla
 de Cordoua de Murcia de Jahen e del Algarbe
 a los fazedores de los padrones de los pechos e a
 los que fueren cogedores e sobrecoedores en
 Madrit Salute gracia Sepades que por faser bien e
 merced a los duenos del monesterio de Santo domingo de
 Madrit que toue por bien que ouiessem cadanno un zapatero

Don Sancho por la gracia de Dios Rey de Castiella de Toledo
 de Leon de Gallisia de Sevilla de Cordoua de Murcia de
 Jahen e del Algarbe a los fazedores de los padrones de
 los pechos e a los que fueren cogedores e sobrecoedores
 en Madrit Salute gracia Sepades que por faser bien e
 merced a los duenos del monesterio de Santo domingo de
 Madrit que toue por bien que ouiessem cadanno un zapatero

Albalaes

14.

- el orden de Cytels embia sus embaxadores a nuestro muy sancto padre sobre algunos agrauos que en essa corte le son fechos y porque esta orden es tal que no es razon que sea prejudicada streuimos a nuestro muy sancto padre al collegio de los Reuerendissimos cardenales queiran remediar los dichos agrauos a Vuestra Reuerendissima paternidad muy affectuosamente rogamos que por contemplacion nuestra quiera trabajar en todo lo que los

el orden de Cytels embia sus embaxadores a nuestro muy Sancto padre sobre algunos agrauos que en essa corte le son fechos y porque esta orden es tal que no es razon que sea prejudicada streuimos a nuestro muy sancto padre al collegio de los Reuerendissimos cardenales queiran remediar los dichos agrauos a Vuestra Reverendissima paternidad muy affectuosamente rogamos que por contemplacion nuestra quiera trabajar en todo lo que los

Itálica

arçobispo o obispo o otro perlado
 de sancta yglesia sea tenuto de pa
 gar los debbos que fizieron sus an
 tecesores a pro de la iglesia mas las
 que no fueren fechas a pro de la igle
 sia paguen las los herederos del
 que las fizo en on la iglesia ~

arçobispo o obispo o otro perlado
 de sancta yglesia sea tenuto de pa
 gar los debdos que fizieron sus an
 tecesores a pro de la iglesia mas las
 que no fueren fechas a pro de la igle
 sia paguen las los herederos del
 que las fizo e non la iglesia

Redonda

Donaciones fazense en dos ma
 neras o por manda en razon de
 muerte o en sanidad sin manda:
 La que es fecha por manda pue
 da la aquel que la fizo dar a otry o
 retenerla para si si quisiere e la que
 es fecha de otra guisa non la pueda

Donaciones fazense en dos ma
 neras o por manda en razon de
 muerte o en sanidad sin manda
 La que es fecha por manda pue
 da la aquel que la fizo dar a otry o
 retenerla para si si quisiere e la que
 es fecna de otra guisa non la pueda

Alemana

17.

Nos el Rey e la Reyna de Castilla de Leon de
aragon de Italia de Granada offrezemos Cabz
a vos los Juezes e Justos de las Cidades de Valencia

Nos el Rey e la Reyna de Castilla de Leon de
aragon de Italia de Granada offrezemos Cabz
a vos los Juezes e Justos de las Cidades de Valencia

Cortesana

18.

el señor Licenciado
Sanchez Del con
tiniense De co
rexidor en Madrid
Lo proveyo a once
De febrero De mill y
seiscientos y venti Dos años

el señor Licencia
to Sanchez Del con
biniense De co
rexidor en Madrid
Lo proveyo al once
De febrero De Mill y
Seis cientos y venti Dos anos

Procesal

APPENDIX C

The lists of letters presented in the following pages may serve to identify individual letters used in Spain and her colonies from the twelfth through the nineteenth centuries. Lists numbers 1, 2, and 3 were taken from Manual de Paleografía Diplomática de los Siglos XII al XVII by Don Jesús Muñoz y Rivero. The letters shown in the other lists were traced from original manuscripts in the Spanish Archives [Bexar Archives] of the University of Texas by tracing a complete alphabet for every tenth year from 1750 to 1850.

1. Capitals: 12th-17th centuries.

	12th	13th, 14th, 15th	16th-17th
A	Α α	Α Α Α Α Α	
B	Β	Β	A. Ω α α α Α
C	ϸ	ϸ ϸ ϸ	B. Β Β
D	Δ δ δ	Δ δ δ	C. ϸ ϸ
E	Ε ε ε	Ε Ε Ε Ε Ε	D. Δ δ Δ
F	Ϝ ϝ Ϟ	Ϝ ϝ Ϟ	E. Ο ε ε Ϝ
G	Γ γ	Γ Γ Γ Γ	F. ϝ ϝ ϝ
H	Η η η	Η η η η	G. Ο Ϝ Ο
IJ	Ι ι	Ι ι	H. ϝ ϝ Η Η
K	Κ	Κ	I.J. Ϝ Ϝ Ϝ Ϝ Ϝ Ϝ
L	Λ λ	Λ λ	Λ Λ Λ
M	Μ μ	Μ μ	Μ Μ
N	Ν ν	ν Ν Ν Ν	Ν
O	Ο	Ο Ο	Ο Ο
P	Ρ ϱ	ρ ϱ ϱ	ρ ϱ
Q	Ϡ ϡ	Ϡ ϡ ϡ ϡ ϡ	ϡ
R	Ϝ ϝ	Ϝ ϝ ϝ ϝ ϝ ϝ ϝ	Ϝ ϝ ϝ ϝ ϝ
S	Ϟ ϟ	Ϟ ϟ ϟ ϟ ϟ	Ϟ ϟ ϟ
T	Τ τ	Τ τ	Τ τ τ
U	Υ υ	Υ	Υ Υ
V	Ϝ ϝ	Ϝ ϝ	Ϝ ϝ
X	Χ χ	Χ χ	Χ Χ Χ
Y	Υ υ	Υ	Υ υ
Z	Ζ ζ	Ζ	Ζ ζ

2. Small letters: 12th-14th centuries.

	12th	13th	14th
A	a a	2 2 . a	2 a a a 7
B	b b	b	b G e
C	c	c c	c c t
D	d d	d s s o	s s s o o
E	e e	e e e	e e e
F	f f	f f f p	f f f f
G	g g	g g g	g g g g
H	h h	h h h	h h h h
Ij	i j	i j	i i i
K	k	k	k
L	l	l l l	l l e
M	m m	m m	m m
N	n n	n n n	n n
O	o	o	o o
P	p	p p	p p p p
Q	q	q q q	q q o
R	r r	r r r	2 r r r
S	s s	s s s s s o	s s s s o
T	t	t	t t t
U	u	u u	u
V	v	v	v v v
X	x x	x x	x x
Y	y	y y	y y y
Z	z z	z z	z z

3. Small letters: 15th-17th centuries.

	15th	16th	17th
A	ɑ ȁ Ȃ ȃ Ȅ	ɑ ȁ Ȃ ȃ Ȅ ȅ	ɑ ȁ
B	ḃ Ḅ ḅ Ḇ	Ḅ ḅ Ḇ	Ḅ ḅ
C	Ꝛ ꝛ Ꝝ	Ꝛ ꝛ Ꝝ ꝝ	Ꝛ ꝛ Ꝝ ꝝ
D	Ꝟ ꝟ Ꝡ ꝡ	ꝟ Ꝡ ꝡ Ꝣ	ꝟ Ꝡ ꝡ Ꝣ
E	Ꝥ ꝥ Ꝧ ꝧ	Ꝥ ꝥ Ꝧ ꝧ Ꝩ	Ꝥ ꝥ Ꝧ ꝧ Ꝩ
F	Ꝫ ꝫ Ꝭ ꝭ	ꝫ Ꝭ ꝭ	ꝫ Ꝭ ꝭ
G	Ꝯ ꝯ ꝰ	ꝯ ꝰ ꝱ	ꝯ ꝰ ꝱ
H	ꝲ ꝳ ꝴ ꝵ	ꝳ ꝴ ꝵ ꝶ	ꝳ ꝴ ꝵ ꝶ
IJ	ꝷ ꝸ Ꝺ	ꝷ ꝸ Ꝺ	ꝷ ꝸ Ꝺ ꝺ
K			Ꝼ
L	ꝼ Ᵹ Ꝿ ꝿ	ꝼ Ᵹ Ꝿ ꝿ 꺀	ꝼ Ᵹ Ꝿ ꝿ 꺀
M	Ᵹ	Ᵹ Ᵹ	Ᵹ Ᵹ
N	ꝿ	ꝿ ꝿ	ꝿ ꝿ ꝿ
O	Ꝼ	Ꝼ Ꝼ ꝼ	Ꝼ ꝼ Ᵹ
P	Ꝿ ꝿ 꺀	Ꝿ ꝿ 꺀 꺁	Ꝿ 꺀 Ꝿ
Q	ꝿ 꺀 꺁	ꝿ 꺀 꺁 꺂 꺃	꺀 꺁 꺂
R	ꝺ Ꝼ ꝼ Ᵹ	ꝺ Ꝼ ꝼ Ᵹ Ꝿ	ꝺ ꝺ ꝺ ꝺ
S	Ꝿ ꝿ 꺀 꺁	Ꝿ ꝿ 꺀 꺁 꺂	Ꝿ ꝿ 꺀 꺁
T	ꝼ Ᵹ 꺀 꺁	ꝼ Ᵹ 꺀 꺁 꺂	ꝼ Ᵹ 꺀 꺁 꺂
U	Ᵹ Ᵹ	Ᵹ Ᵹ Ᵹ	Ᵹ Ᵹ
V	Ᵹ Ᵹ 꺀	Ᵹ Ᵹ	Ᵹ Ᵹ Ᵹ
X	Ꝿ ꝿ 꺀 꺁	Ꝿ ꝿ 꺀	Ꝿ ꝿ Ꝿ Ꝿ
Y	ꝼ Ᵹ 꺀 꺁	ꝼ Ᵹ 꺀 꺁 꺂	ꝼ 꺀
Z	Ᵹ Ᵹ	Ᵹ Ᵹ 꺀	Ᵹ Ᵹ 꺀 꺁

4. Capitals: 18th, 19th centuries.
18th century

19th century

A	A A	A	A a A
B	B	B	B B
C	C c C	C	C
D	D D D	D	D
E	E E E e e e e	E	E e E
F	F F F f F	F	F F
G	G G g g G	G	G g
H	H H	H	H H
I	I	I	

5. Capitals: 18th, 19th centuries.

18th century

19th century

J	J J J J J	J	J
K		K	
L	L L L	L	L L L
M	m M	M	m m
N	N N N	N	N
O	O O	O	O
P	P P P P	P	P P P
Q	Q Q Q	Q	Q Q
R	R R x R	R	R x

6. Capitales: 18th, 19th centuries.

18th century

19th century

S	<i>S s S s</i>	S	<i>S s s</i>
T	<i>T t T</i>	T	<i>t</i>
U	<i>u u</i>	U	<i>u u</i>
V	<i>v v v</i>	V	<i>v v v v</i>
X		X	<i>x</i>
Y	<i>y y</i>	Y	<i>y y</i>
Z	<i>z</i>	Z	<i>z z</i>

7 Small letters: 18th, 19th centuries.

18th century

19th century

A	<i>a</i>	A	<i>ā</i>
B	<i>b b</i>	B	<i>ḃ</i>
C	<i>C</i>	C	<i>ḥ</i>
D	<i>d d d</i>	D	<i>ḍ</i>
E	<i>e e</i>	E	<i>ē ē</i>
F	<i>f f f f</i>	F	<i>ḥ f</i>
G	<i>g g g g</i>	G	<i>ḡ</i>
H	<i>h h h</i>	H	<i>ḥ</i>
I	<i>i</i>	I	<i>ī</i>

8. Small letters: 18th, 19th centuries.

18th century

19th century

J	j j	J	j
K		K	
L	l l l	L	l l
M	m m	M	m
N	n n	N	n
O	o	O	o
P	p p	P	p
Q	q q	Q	q
R	r x r	R	r x

9. Small letters: 18th, 19th centuries.
 18th century 19th century

	18th century	19th century
S	<i>ſ s ſ</i>	<i>s s</i>
T	<i>ʒ ʒ t</i>	<i>x t</i>
U	<i>u u v</i>	<i>u v</i>
V	<i>v</i>	<i>v</i>
X	<i>x ∞ x</i>	<i>x</i>
Y	<i>y y</i>	<i>y</i>
Z	<i>z z</i>	<i>z</i>

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